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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVI NO. 188 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1948 — Price: 2 ANNAS

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Armed Police Posted In Labour Area

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S STRIKE DAY PRECAUTIONS

Rival Parties Active: Corporator And Student Leaders Arrested

BOMBAY, TUESDAY :

STRONG POLICE PICKETS WERE IN READINESS AT MIDNIGHT TODAY TO MOVE INTO BOMBAY'S INDUSTRIAL AREA EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING AS PREPARATIONS TO CALL OUT 265,000 TEXTILE WORKERS ON A TOKEN ONE-DAY STRIKE REACHED A CLIMAX.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS AFFIRMED THAT THE STRIKE WOULD BEGIN AT 6 A.M. WHEN THE FIRST DAY SHIFT STARTS IN MILLS, AS PLANNED.

POLICE RAIDS AND ARRESTS

A pall of secrecy lay over the activities of the Communist-dominated Girni Kamgar Union and it was said they were making attempts to draw into the strike 50,000 engineering chemical and metal factory workers who had been earlier in the day instructed by the leader of the Socialist Party to abandon joint action with textile workers.

Mr. R. D. Patil, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was arrested on Tuesday evening for alleged distribution of leaflets inciting industrial workers to strike. He was described as a Communist.

Police raided the offices of the Bombay Students Union again this morning. Four office-bearers of the Union were arrested on Monday in the first raid and the General Secretary of the B.S.U. in a statement said that they had been refused bail.

SECRETARIAT CONFERENCE

While Socialist and Communist workers planned to swing the strike machinery into action on Wednesday morning, the Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. S. Bharucha, were in conference at the Secretariat today discussing Government measures. Labour Officers of the Bombay Government were also summoned to aid the Ministers in the discussions.

Rival Labour Unions were busy plastering the mill area with leaflets and chawl-to-chawl canvassing by Socialist, Communist and Congress workers was briskly carried on, the last-mentioned group functioning in the name of the Indian National Trade Union Congress which is opposing the strike with, in the words of an INTUC spokesman, 600 volunteers.

ARMED POLICE POSTED

Armed police parties were stationed at strategic points in North Bombay, but it was stated that the military route marches which were being conducted in certain parts of the city were only "a rehearsal for the parade on August 15."

The meeting of the workers of the Socialist Party which was scheduled to be held this morning in Parel Village did not take place on account of the reported refusal of permission by the police.

THE ISSUE

Explaining the decision to go on strike Mr. Asoka Mehta, Socialist Party leader, said that "the issue before the workers is the right to go on strike." He asserted that they were as much concerned with keeping up production as the Government and that during the last few months production had actually gone up. But the one month old strike of the Apollo and Manchester Mill had resulted in loss of production equal to one day's production of all the city mills. Yet the Government had done nothing in the matter, he complained.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCES

He stated that the Labour Minister had given an assurance to representatives of engineering unions to look into their case. This, he said, was an additional reason for calling off that part of the proposed strike.

Mr. Raja Kulkarni, Secretary of the Socialist Mill Mazdoor Sabha which is sponsoring the token strike, said that the strike had been made inevitable and protested against the Police Commissioner's refusal to allow the Socialist workers' meeting.

APPEAL TO WORKERS

Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. M. Harris, Socialist Party leaders, in a statement appeal to textile workers in Bombay to observe peace and not indulge in any coercion or intimidation on Wednesday, but observe the strike in a disciplined manner.

"The strike will be demonstration of disciplined strength only if it is wholly peaceful and voluntary. The best way the workers in other industries can show solidarity is to continue their work in an uninterrupted manner, they say in their appeal.

Russo-American Co-operation

LONDON, Aug. 10 (UPA)—Moscow Radio said today that co-operation between Russia and the United States was just as important today as it was during the war.

The broadcast, lauding American-Soviet collaboration, was on the occasion of the anniversary of Russia's entry into the war against Japan.

Colour Bar In America

Worse Than Indian Caste System, Says Missionary

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, (UPA): K. V. Rajan, Methodist Church leader from India, charged today that discrimination in the United States against coloured people was worse than the caste system in India.

He said: "Discrimination is the one thing which is undermining the moral of the United States and defeating the purpose of democracy. It is more of a threat to democracy than communism."

He added: "While I have been travelling on trains and buses in my trip through the United States, I have found many women would rather stand than sit by brown-skinned persons. And worse than that, I've been told I couldn't be served in certain restaurants because of the colour of my skin".

Rajan is a member of the South Indian Conference of the Methodist Church and Secretary of the National Missionary Society of India.

Rajan has been studying for the last year at the Pacific Bible College, Azusa, California.

Olympic Test For Fair Sex

LONDON, Aug. 10. (U.P.A.): The International Amateur Athletic Federation said today that woman athletes will have to prove their sex before they can enter the next Olympics.

Similarly, doctors will have to certify the sex of women applicants for new continental and world records.

The decision was taken on a proposal by Paul Mericump, French President of the Women's Commission of the I.A.A.F. It was passed unanimously.

No evidence was submitted that there was a fraud in the London Olympics but the motion implied that such was possible and the problem of "half sex" must be taken into consideration.

BARODA ASSEMBLY HAD NO ALTERNATIVE

BARODA, August 10 (UPI) : The resolutions adopted by the Baroda state Legislative Assembly yesterday asking the Maharaja to abdicate and requesting the Government of India to appoint a Regency Council has caused a sensation throughout the State.

Though the people were aware that the Maharaja — Praja Mandal deadlock was heading towards a climax and that some measures were going to be taken at the session of the Assembly to resolve the impasse which had checkmated the people's progress towards self-Government, the resolutions came to the average men as a surprise as they had no specific knowledge about the measure to be taken by the Assembly. It is stated that the Dewan, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, had already consulted the party leaders about the resolutions and it is also believed that he might have hinted at the coming events in his communication to the Maharaja but no satisfactory response was forthcoming from His Highness, the Assembly had no other alternative but to ask him to abdicate.

Both the leaders of the Praja Mandal and the people of the State are anxiously awaiting the reactions of the Maharaja, to whom the full text of the resolution has, it is learnt, been telegraphically communicated as also to the Government of India.

Nizam's Agent-General Calls On Pt. Nehru

NEW DELHI, August 10, (A.P.I.): Mr. S. M. A. Razvi, Hyderabad Agent-General in India, today called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, and had a long talk with him. Later, he called on the Governor-General, Sri C. Rajagopalachari.

GULLIVER AWAKES

In the age of aeroplane when feudalism and sovereignties are anachronisms, the Government of India, as the dominant Power in India responsible for the defence and general security of the country, cannot be expected to admit the Nizam's claim to independence; more so when it has no sanction of the will of the people behind it and comes only from the Nizam—whose attitude, to quote from the British resident at Hyderabad in 1926, 'leaves but a faint hope that he would, if he realises his dreams of unchecked absolutism, consider the welfare of his people in the least degree—and the handful at the peak of his feudal pyramid". Hyderabad White Paper.

Lingayat Minister Resigns From Nizam's Cabinet

HYDERABAD, Aug. 10 (API)—Mr. Malikarjun Appa, Minister for Public Health in the Nizam's Government, tendered his resignation to Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister, at 7-30 this evening.

The resignation is in response to a mandate from the Lingayat Conference whose nominee he was in the Council of Ministers.

Soon after his return from Shah Manzil, official residence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Malikarjunappa told the Associated Press of India that he had resigned, because the Lingayat Conference was convinced that it could not wark in co-operation with the present Government any more and achieve its objective by constitutional means.

Following the directive by the Standing Committee of the Hyderabad Lingayat Conference, seven members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, representing the Lingayat Community in Hyderabad, resigned today, according to a statement issued by the Secretary of the Hyderabad State Lingayat Conference.

INTERPELLATION'S ON HYDERABAD

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (API)—After hearing Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statement on Hyderabad, the Indian Parliament today continued discussion of the Electricity Bill. Consideration of amendments had not concluded, when the House adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

Measures to bring down the prices of food, cloth and other necessities are urged in two non-official resolutions which will come up for discussion tomorrow—non-official day.

The Food Minister Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, and the Minister for Industry and Supply, Mr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee, are expected to participate in the debate. The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, may also speak at a later stage.

In a written reply to Mr. Z. H. Lari, the Home Minister Sardar Patel said that approximately 30,000 Muslims had returned to Delhi after Mahatma Gandhi's fast. He explained the introduction of the permit system for entry into India from Western Pakistan which was in order to ensure that the return of minorities did not result in one way traffic only. Conditions in Delhi had been normal and peaceful for the last several months, and Government presumed that all those who had left Delhi on account of general insecurity prevailing last year had already returned. The residue must be taken to be those who left Delhi to settle permanently in Pakistan.

There were several questions on Hyderabad. In reply to Mr. S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that according to the

Continued on Page 7

Madras Express: New Timing

MADRAS, Aug. 10 (API): A change in the timing of the Bombay Express from tomorrow has been notified by the Public Relations Officer, M. & S. M. Railway here.

From tomorow, Aug. 11, the Express will leave at 10/10 a.m. instead of at 7/45 a.m. as hitherto and will reach Bombay sometime about 6 p.m. the next evening instead at 12/30 p.m. There is no change in the timing of the Madras Express from Bombay.

Move To Postpone Hindu Code Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 10.

According to lobbies, several members of the Congress Party have tabled a requisition with their party executive urging for the indefinite postponement of the Hindu Code Bill, the Select Committee report of which was signed today.

Unregistered G.D.A's

Neogy's Assurance To Delegation

NEW DELHI, August 10, (API): A delegation from the Accountants Association of India, led by Mr. M. R. Krishna Iyer, President, waited on the Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy today, to represent the claims of persons who have passed the old G.D.A. examination and have put in long experience in the accountancy profession being admitted to membership in the proposed autonomous body of Chartered Accountants.

It is understood, Mr. Neogy told the Delegation that no steps would be taken by the Government which would in any way deteriorate the standard of the profession.

The delegates, however, represented that only the cases of deserving persons who had passed the prescribed examination and whose experience could be considered to be equivalent to that gained by articled or audit clerks under practising auditors need be considered for admission to membership.

The Commerce Minister is believed to have stated that he would consult the Committee on the matter with a view to any provisions being made in the bill to be introduced shortly in Parliament to enable autonomous body admitting to membership such persons with whose practical experience in the profession they may be satisfied.

No Martial Law In Rangoon

RANGOON, Aug. 10 (Reuter)—Rangoon police were put on the alert as a precaution against possible incidents resulting from desertions by troops of the Burma Army.

Armed guards were patrolling the streets and roadblocks erected near police stations. The atmosphere was tense, but the Commissioner of police told Reuter there was no cause for anxiety and no intention to enforce Martial law in Rangoon.

NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Hyderabad White Paper Exposes Nizam's Myth

NEW DELHI, August 10. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have issued a White paper, which was laid before the House in the Indian Parliament today by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States. The White Paper surveys the Indo-Hyderabad relations and emphasises the following points:—

The Government of India as the dominant Power in India responsible for the defence and general security of the country cannot be expected to admit the Nizam's claim to independence; more so when it has no sanction of the will of the people behind it and comes only from the Nizam.

There is only one way of resolving the Indo-Hyderabad political deadlock, namely, the State's accession to India and the democratisation of its Administration.

As for the Nizam's so-called special claims for preferential treatment among the Indian Rulers, the White Paper states that his status under British Paramountcy was no better than that of other Rulers and that his position was anything but of pre-eminence.

The Government of India are firmly of the view that whatever sovereign rights reverted to the States on the lapse of Paramountcy, they vest in the people and conditions must be created in every State for a free and unfettered exercise of these rights.

The Nizam and his advisers considered the Standstill Agreement only as a ruse to gain time and to secure the elimination of the Indian Army which was a serious obstacle to the operation of their plans. The Government of India implemented their part of the Agreement by ordering the withdrawal of their troops from Hyderabad State.

On the question of implementing their obligations the Nizam's Government adopted a very unhelpful attitude and committed breaches of the Standstill Agreement by negotiating and agreement with the Pakistan Government for advancing a loan of Rs. 20 crores and by promulgating an Ordinance banning Indian Currency in Hyderabad.

No effective action was taken by the Nizam's Government to ease the tension prevailing in Hyderabad by bringing under control the Razakar organisation.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 8.)

DEADLINE FOR DANTA AND SIROHI TO MERGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10

The Government of India, it is reliably learnt, has sent an ultimatum to Sirohi and Danta States in North Gujerat that if by August 15, they do not decide as to which province or Union they wish to merge into, the States Department will decide the issue without waiting any longer. If no reply is received before the Independence Day, the Government of Bombay, it is understood, will be asked to take possession of these States.

"RED" STRONGHOLD RAZED: REBELS ON THE RUN

Guerilla-Police Clash Along 150-Mile Line In Malaya

ESTATE LABOUR STAY AWAY ON "STOP OR DIE" ULTIMATUM

KUALA LUMPUR, AUG. 10. (REUTER): BRITISH AIR AND LAND FORCES HAVE RAZED THE COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD OF PULAI, NORTH-EASTERN MALAYA, AND ARE PURSUING THE INSURGENT FORCES INTO THE JUNGLE.

PULAI IS ALMOST IN THE CENTRE OF THE PENINSULA, IN THE SOUTH KELANTAN STATE, SOME 200 MILES NORTH OF SINGAPORE.

1000 Insurgents Traced

British, Gurkha and Malayan patrols have so far traced down about 1,000 insurgents, and their wives and families.

They have already reached Semur and Tuang villages several miles south of Pulai.

Pulai was destroyed by rocket-firing by Royal Air Force Spitfires, followed up by an army attack, an eye-witness here said today.

IN RIVER VALLEY

Few houses have been left standing in the River Valley area, through which insurgents had advanced to capture Guamsung and hoist the Red Flag on July 17.

Guamsung, the eye-witness added was sacked after its capture and the insurgents' wives and children joined in the feast celebrating the event.

The town was retaken a few days later.

Guerillas, troops and police went into action at six places along a 150-mile north-south line in Malaya during the past 24 hours, today's reports disclosed.

All the actions were close to the main railway running through Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital. At the most northerly point, near Salak, north Perak, police and troops discovered an insurgent camp in a dawn raid, but it was deserted.

At Sungei Siput 13 armed and uniformed Chinese today burned down a smokehouse and packing shed on the Penarth Rubber Estate.

A GUN BATTLE

Outside Ipoh, three Europeans fought a gun battle with three Chinese, the terrorists using sten guns and rifles.

A Chinese man and woman were killed in the jungle south of Tapah in a battle during a search for a guerilla camp.

Police captured a man believed to be the camp-sentry before withdrawing under heavy fire.

In Kuala Kubu, Selangor, a combined force discovered a well disguised jungle hideout. The police and troops killed one guerilla, captured 16, and seized a rifle and quantities of stengun and rifle ammunition.

Police were today still combing the area near Kajang, south of Kuala Lumpur and the end of the "battle line" after a clash with insurgents last night.

"STOP WORK OR DIE"

Rubber tappers on Sungei Tua Estate in a lonely area about ten miles north of Kuala Lumpur stopped work today after a "stop work or die" ultimatum from a band of armed insurgents.

It is the first case in the Malayan crisis where rubber production has been lost as a result of insurgent intimidation.

About 140 Chinese and Indian labourers are involved.

The tappers returned to their homes today after two Chinese had been waylaid by six armed gunmen at about 6-30 a.m. local time and one shot in the thigh.

About 9 a.m. an insurgent band appeared on the Estate and delivered an ultimatum to a group of Indian tappers. Soon afterwards all labourers returned to their homes.

Police have since been asked to provide protection, but the labourers were still not prepared to return to their work this afternoon.

Independence Day Remission To Convicts

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A remission of one month's sentence on all convicts in Bombay Province will be granted by Government to mark the first anniversary of India's Independence on August 15, it is reliably learnt.

A similar remission, it may be recalled, was granted by the Provincial Government on August 15, 1947 when India attained her freedom.

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Match for Hindu girl, 23, matriculate C/o Post Box 4014 Bombay 9329

Matches for three girls 16, 20, 30 years. Well educated and pretty Correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar, Delhi. 7

Wanted a beautiful and cultured match of a rich and respectable family for a handsome Aggarwalla (Singal Manglik) youth of 23—M.A. LL.B. Aggrellion & Co., P. B. 115, Delhi. 9330

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted A Graduate of any recognised Indian University, knowing Sindhi well, for a temporary post of a Translator on Rs. 120/- plus dearness allowance admissible. Knowledge of Hindustani (both Urdu and Devnagari scripts) essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Oriental Translator to Government, Bombay, before the 20th August, 1948. (1011)

Wanted An Experienced Compounder knowing Gujarati. Pay according qualitications. See Dr. Mehta Matunga. B.B. (9352)

Wanted— Efficient Hindustani Tutor at Matunga. State Terms Box No. 9347 "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the post of Supervisors and Overseers for Buildings and Roads in the grade of Krs. 400-20-600 and Krs. 300-10-500 (Re. 1 is equal to Krs. 3 app.) respectively. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Persons having qualifications of B.E. (Civil) or D.C.E. need apply to the State Engineer, Kutch State, Bhuj, on or before 25-8-1948, giving age, qualifications and experience. etc. 972

Required for an upcountry Mill experienced Diesel Engine attendant to take charge of 250 KW. Diesel Generator and Switch Board. Also required one electric lines wireman with Government Certificate capable of looking after entire electrical installation of Textile Mill. Qualified persons with practical experience need only apply stating minimum salary expected. Good prospects for deserving and capable candidates. Apply Box No. 9306 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Bazaar Salesman for sale of foreign cotton yarn and piecegoods and also artsilk yarn. Applicant must be able to secure indents from wholesale dealers. Salary upto Rs. 250/- with prospects. Apply Box No. 9337 "Bombay Chronicle".

Sell shares and become permanent branch managers on salary Rs. 200/400. Apply Box No. 9345 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted— Representative on commission basis at Bombay for securing advertisements for a group of well established Hindi periodicals published from Northern India. Only persons experienced in the line should apply to Box No. 1006 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted— Lady Doctor for a dispensary in Bombay. Write Box No. 9346 "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College Of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Special New Session Classes for late entrants for Professional Diploma Courses. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (9357)

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post D.Com., courses. American Correspondence College, (B.C.) Delhi. (9356)

Wanted candidates to become Overseers through correspondence instruction. Apply to the Principal, British India Technical College. (B): Broach. (9221)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Subscriptions for Indian, American and British magazines, Technical Books, Code Books, Trade Directories accepted at competitive rates. Most efficient and reliable service. Also solicit enquiries for Butterworth's Legal and Medical Publications. International Book House Limited, Ash Lane, Bombay-1. (953)

MEDICAL ADLET

Hysteria and Epilepsy (Fit) Wonderful Experienced Herb Saintly Gift of Chitrakot at the time of fit the medicine should be entered in both the holes of the nose and after sneezing a dead black worm will come out and the patient will be cured for ever. Shree Mahatma Tiyagi Baba, Ansuiya Ashram, Chitrakot (Banda) U.P. 9349

50 Years' Reputed Dr. J. D. Kulkarni's Malarin Ague Mixture. Revised rates and attractive facilities. Apply Dr. Kulkarni, Thakurdwar, Bombay. 9136

PROPERTIES WANTED

Wanted decent property upto Rs. 1,50,000/- only in the following localities. Colaba, Warden Road, Ridge Road, Nepean Sea Road, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill. Apply Box No. 9327. "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

At Low Quotations Typewriting Works executed by experienced typist, having own Machine. Reply Box No. 9358 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY

TENDER No. Eb-1/Axle Brass/19/48.

1. Axle Box Bearings 7" x 3½" to O. T. Rly. Drg. No. WC 144 =3500 Nos.
2. Bushes Brass Side Rod L & T with inserts for ABP class engines to O.T.R. Drg. No. MN 101=3000 Nos.
3. Brasses connecting rod, big end with inserts for A.B. & P. class engines to O.T.R. Drg. No. LM 6=1600 Nos.
4. Brasses Axle for W.D. wagon 8" x 4 1/4 to O. T. R. Drg. No. 2033=1000 Nos.
5. Brasses Axle 9" x 4½" I.R.S. type to Drg. No. W802=800 Nos.
6. Brasses Axle Box Tender for A.B. & P. class engines to O.T.R. Drg. No. LM 8=800 Nos.
7. Bushes Brass Side rod for Y B class engine to O.T.R. Drawing No. MN-99=600 Nos.

The Controller of Stores, O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur invites sealed tenders on prescribed form for supply of the above. Tender forms can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, O.T. Rly., Gorakhpur on payment in cash or by money order (not refundable) of rupees three per set. If drawings are required Rs. 5/- for one set of 7 drawings should be sent in addition. Tenders must reach the office of the Controller of Stores, O.T. Rly., Gorakhpur before 21st September 1948 on which date no tender will be sold. These will be opened the next day at 3 p. m.

CONTROLLER OF STORES (1000)

PUBLIC NOTICE

BOMBAY PROVINCE

TIN PLATES and Steel allotment from the Industrial Maintenance and Packing Quota to Food Processing Industry during Period 1/1949.

Attention of the Public is invited to the Public Notice regarding release of Tin Plates-containers and allotment of Maintenance and Packing Quota of steel in Period 1/1949 to Food Processing Industries, which appeared in the Local Paper during the current week, giving last date for receiving applications through the Provincial Government as 25th August, 1948.

Food prosessing Factories in Bombay Province desiring to receive Tin Plates and Steel should submit their application in the Prescribed form laid down by the Directorate General, Industries and Supplies, New Delhi, to this office for onward transmission to the appropriate Panel Secretary on or before the 17th August 1948.

No application received after the above date will be considered.

J. J. PATEL,
Provincial Iron and Steel Rationing Officer.
Military Hutments,
Esplanade Maidan,
Fort, Bombay.
9-8-1948 (997)

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, 1ST GRADE (ARCHITECTURE)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Architecture) on Rs. 740-40-900-50-1050 plus Rs. 120/- (plus 20 per cent temporary increase) Conveyance Allowance plus usual Dearness Allowance per mensem.

2. The appointment will be on probation for one year, in the first instance, and liable to confirmation thereafter on approved service and subject to physical fitness certificate from the Municipal Medical Examiner.

3. The applicant should be a native of the Province of Bombay or should be at the time of appointment a domicile in the Province of Bombay or in an Indian State lying within the geographical limits of the Province of Bombay.

4. The applicant must be either
(a) a Graduate in Civil Engineering of a recognised University or
(b) a Chartered Civil Engineer (by examination) or
(c) an A.R.I.B.A. (by examination),
and must have atleast 7 years' practical experience of Engineering works.

5. The post is amenable to Municipal Service Regulations and the Provident Fund Regulations.

6. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, technical training and experience (accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness) should be made on the prescribed forms to be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight so as to reach him ON OR BEFORE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1948.

7. Persons in Municipal Service are eligible to apply.

8. Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the applicant.

SPECIAL ENGINEER
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
9th August 1948 (1004)

G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 20-8-48 for the supply of Pulses at the Railway Grainshops on the Bhusaval and Poona Divisions. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asst. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Bhusaval and Poona. 991

PUBLIC NOTICES

AIR-INDIA LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AIR-INDIA LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1948, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1947 and to declare Dividend on Ordinary Shares.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. N. H. Tata who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. D. Choksi who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 20th August, 1948 to WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
J. R. D. TATA
Director

Bombay, 6th August, 1948.

NOTE:—If Dividend on Shares as recommended by the Directors is passed at the Meeting, the payments will be made to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 31st August, 1948. The payments will be made on and after the 9th September, 1948.

To all the Shareholders of Air-India Limited, and in particular to:—

Accountant General, Baroda State; Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal; Azmat Ali, Esq.; Akbar Hussain Ahmed, Esq.; Puliyanda Ganapathy Aiyappa, Esq.; Joseph Theoffilius Almeida, Esq.: Sardar Chandrojirao Sambhajirao; Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, Esq.; D. R. Anjiah, Esq.; H. H. Gen. Walshan Prince Sir Azam Jah Bahadur, G. C. I. E., C. B. E.; Mrs. Candida Dhunbai Backhaus; Mrs. Perviz E. Boyce; Princess Savitribai Sahiba Bansude; H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Man Singh Bahadur; Bhavanani Lal Gopaldas, Esq.; N. G. Boramanikar, Esq.; Cotton Fabrics Ltd.,; Controller General of Accounts and Audit, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government; T. S. Krishna Char Esq.; Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari; V. Chellappa, Esq.; Chaturbhuj Laxmidas, Esq.; A. M. Daver, Esq.; Dr. Bhujanglal Kanaiyalal Desai; Mrs. Piroja Jehangirji Dundas; T. K. Desai, Esq.; Distributors (Baroda) Ltd.; Col. H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb Shree Digvijaysinhji of Nawanagar; Dewan of Travancore; Chulananda Upali De Silva, Esq.; Mathew D'Lima, Esq.; Austin Dunbar, Esq.; Ginagalgodage Peeton De Silva, Esq.; Dolatrai Makanji Desai, Esq.; G. S. Dharma Rao, Esq.; Madusudan Janardhan Deshmukh, Esq.; M. L. Devayya, Esq.; Walter Joseph Eccleston, Esq.; Mrs. Hirabai Rustomji Faridoonji; Arthur Horace Sidney Ferando, Esq.; Leslie Neeve Flatt, Esq.; Her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar; C. I. of Baroda; P. H. Gogte, Esq.; P. Gopal, Esq.; Edwin Dallas Mayo Gunasekara, Esq.; C. A. Goodey Esq.; H. H. Gayatri Devi of Jaipur; Girdharlal Lalubhai, Esq.; Gunja Man Singh, Esq.; K. Gangaraju, Esq.; M. Gowriah, Esq.; Shujaattali Hasnie, Esq.; Yusuf Abdoola Haroon, Esq.; Donald Reginald Cavendish Hartley, Esq.; Col. Kumar Shri Himatsinhji; His Highness Nawab Hamidullah Khan; Hakim Ali, Esq.; Miriam Agnes Hickman; Norman Leonard Hammond, Esq.; Mrs. Helen Chaman Lall; Bhagvatiprasad Balubhai Joshi, Esq.; G. Janaki Ram, Esq.; Hosang K. Jasavala, Esq.; Haji Razak Haji Habib Janoo, Esq., Pulhenpurackal George Jacob, Esq.; Clarence Francis Jeapes, Esq.; Jamnadas Kapurchand, Esq.; Mir Amjad Hussain Khan; Gulam Hyder Khan, Esq.; Mrs. Khorshed Hoshang Dinshaw; H. H. The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Col. Dr. Sir Kameshwara Singh Bahadur; Karson Narain, Esq.; Mrs. Margaret Mary Kak; Mrs. Mary Kostka; Thomas Percy Lord, Esq.; Charles Henry Benjamin Lee, Esq.; Adiraju Venkata Radha Krishna Murty, Esq.; Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Kt. K. C. S. I.; Dr. Phirozshaw M. Mehta; Erach Dadabhoy Mehta, Esq.; Sageer Mohamedi, Esq.; V. J. L. N. Murty, Esq.; Sukhlal Mansukhlal Mehta, Esq.; J. K. Munshi, Esq.; Jehangir Ardeshir Mirza, Esq.; Kezhikivetil Shivashankar Menon, Esq.; Kaikhoshro Pherozeshah Mehta, Esq.; Dr. Mrs. Beryl Moraes; Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K. C. I. E.; Master of Household; Mahmood Mirza, Esq.; Wilhem A. E. Molamure, Esq.; S/Ldr. A. N. Marshall; Miss Margaret Mardall; Manibhai Pitamberbhai Mehta, Esq.; Noshir Ardeshir Mirza, Esq.; M. Nizamuddin, Esq.; Parameswar Bhaskar Nair, Esq.; Bashir Niazi, Esq.; Begum Elizabeth Victoria Noon; Maharaja Rana Saheb Natwarsinhji Bahadur.; Khan Bahadur Nizamuddin; Narayandas Vrijlal, Esq.; Anantral Prabhashanker Pattani, Esq.; Behram Nevrosji Pestonjee, Esq.; B. R. Prahlad, Esq.; Mrs. Ethel Pereira; John Cecil Trevor Perera, Esq.; J. C. K. Peterson, Esq.; P. V. Purushotham, Esq.; Mrs, M. Peters; Col. Maharaj Prithi Singh of Baria; Chimanlal Motibhai Patel, Esq.; Amrutha Pandu, Esq.; Chandubhai Chhotabhai Patel, Esq.; Anthony Francis Pinto, Esq.; Shankarrao Madhavrao Pagar, Esq.; Dr. Harakhchand Jasraj Parekh; Jehangir Shapurji Parakh, Esq.; Jayantilal Narbheram Parekh Esq.; Kavalam Madhava, Panikkar, Esq.; Dr. Maneck Bejonji Pithawala; A. Sanjeeva Rao, Esq.; A. Subba Rao, Esq.; C. Rajiah, Esq.; P. M. Reddy, Esq.; P. J. Reddy, Esq.; C. Narasimha Rao, Esq.; Chetandas Rathi, Esq.; P. G. Reddy, Esq.; Sadiq Ali Razvi, Esq.; V. K. Reddy, Esq.; Sukumar Roy, Esq.; D. Venkat Rao, Esq.; G. Venkateswar Rao, Esq.; Raza Hussain, Esq.; P. K. Romeo, Esq.; Kandlur Pandu-ranga Rau, Esq.; M. Venkateswar Rao, Esq.; Mallavaram Kesava Rao, Esq.; Madhu Sundaram, Esq.; Nawab Mohd. Ahmed Said Khan Saidulmulk; C. Sunder Rama Sharma, Esq.; C. N. Sathyanarayana, Esq.; C. R. Sivamani, Esq.; Chetpat Ramaswami Venkata Subban, Esq.; Amratlal Ujamshi Shah, Esq.; Chhabilal Mohanlal Sanghvi, Esq.; Prabhulal Jethalal Sheth, Esq.; Mrs. Sehri Elizabeth Saklatvala; V. Seetharamiah, Esq.; Mrs. Tehmina Hirjibhoy Setna; Farrokh Erachshaw Shroff, Esq.; K. V. Subrahmanyam, Esq.; Kantilal Panachand Sanghvi, Esq.; Motilal Chunilal Shah, Esq.; Cooverji Bhimjibhai Tarapor-vala, Esq.; Shaikhali Tyeball, Esq.; S. Thomas, Esq.; Samuel Taylor, Esq.; R. Vakulabharanam, Esq.; Manharlal Ambalal Vaidya, Esq.; J. Wilson, Esq.; Edwin Robert Alfred Whatling, Esq.; Mrs. Margey Ewily Whatling; J. G. Williams, Esq.; Maxwell William Whyte, Esq. 990

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

PRESS NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Fertiliser Factory Division No. I, C.P.W.D. P.O.—Sindri, District Manbhum invites sealed tenders from the registered contractors for the following work.

	Approximate Cost.	Earnest money.
1. Construction of 84 cooking verandah (room) with drain in Labour Hutments at Domgarh.	Rs. 51,215/-	Rs. 2,561/-
2. Construction of storm water drains in the Factory area.	Rs. 3,88,240/-	Rs. 19,412/-
3. R.C.C. work in the Fertiliser Factory at Sindri.	Rs. 50,660/-	Rs. 2,533/-
4. Construction of footpath service roads and plinth protection in "L" type qrs.	Rs. 71,263/-	Rs. 3,563/-

Tenders will be received upto 12 noon of 24th. August, 1948 and opened on the same day at 12-30 p.m. Contract documents, plans, specification etc. may be seen on any working day and forms purchased on payment of Rs. 5/- not refundable. Earnest money in currency notes or Bank draft on the Imperial Bank of India, Dhanbad to accompany tenders. 988

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Business Manager for the monthly Magazine "SANJEEVAN" published by the Provincial Prohibition Board, Bombay.

QUALIFICATIONS: Experience of production and circulation methods, must be able to arrange circulation of the Magazine which is published in English, Marathi, Gujerati and Kannada, must also be able to secure agents in Bombay and mofussil for sale of the Magazine.

SCALE OF PAY. Rs. 150-10-200 plus allowances admissible to Government servants. Post temporary in the first instance.

Applications stating previous experience in the line and accompanied by relevant certificates should reach, the Secretary, Education and Propaganda Sub-Committee, Provincial Prohibition Board, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay by 14th August, 1948. 948

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 30254 & 76301 in respect of 7 ordinary shares Nos. 527011 to 527015 and 588257 to 588258 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation) standing in the Name of Ravchand Khemchand have been lost, mislaid or destroyed.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Bombay No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd.) RAVCHAND KHEMCHAND,
Dated 10/8/48. 1005

PUBLIC NOTICES

GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT

B.B. & C.I. RLY.

QUOTATIONS returnable by 11 hours on 14-8-48, are invited on Railway's form for the supply of (1) Pulses (2) Edible Oils. (3) Spices. (4) Potatoes. (5) Onions, (6) Jaggery, (7) Sugar, from the merchants possessing the necessary trade licences.

For quantities, terms and deliveries and other conditions please apply to the Asstt. Controller of Grainshops, Church Gate, at any time during working hours. 963

G. I. P. RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore & Thull Ghats, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tender upto 15.30 hrs. on 13th September, 1948, for supplying and loading into wagons Mumbra sand.

The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 2-8-1948. (921)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore & Thull Ghats, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tender upto 15.30 hrs. on 13th September, 1948, for supplying and loading into wagons Teak or Sal wood bullies.

The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 2-8-1948. (920)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. COMMITTEE

On and from MONDAY, the 16th August, 1948, the following alterations and deviations will be made in the running of the bus services.

Route N1 From Jacob Circle to Foster & Co. via Hains Road, Worli D. D. Chawl Road, Globe Mills Passage (Foster & Co.) return via Annie Beasant Worli Naka Hains Road to Jacob Circle.

Route O1 From Tardeo Tram Terminus to Worli Sea Face North via Tardeo Road, Hornby Vellard Annie Beasant Road, Maulana Abdul Gafarkhan Road and return along the same route.

TRAFFIC MANAGER. (995)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 46679 in respect of Ten Ordinary Shares Nos. 410006 to 410015 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., (in voluntary Liquidation) standing in the name of Gulabhai Naranji Joshi has been lost, mislaid or destroyed.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 10th August, 1948.

(Sd.) G. N. JOSHI (1009)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY.

Directorate General of Industries and Supplies. Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, (Industries and Supplies), New Delhi invites Tender No. SHI/101421/101402/II to reach him on or before 8-9-1948 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from this office at Shahjahan Road, New Delhi at Rs. 10/- (not refundable) per set to be paid by cash or by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No., full name and address of the remitter) for Water Columns of different types and sizes for use on tracks required by Railways at Sini, Delhi, Samastipur and Howrah ——143 Nos.

IRS Specn. No. IRS-W-6-36, with Corr. No. 1 of 2/468, Corr. No. 2 of 7/46 and drawing No. (1) IRS (H) HA3 alt. 2 (2) IRS (H) H. Alalt. 1; (3) IRS (H) HA3 Alt. 2; (3) IRS (H) HA4 alt. 2 will apply and obtainable from the Chief Controller of Standardization Central Standard Office Rly. Department, New Delhi, on payment. *

Applicants not already on approved list of Supply Department as contractors, must give their Banker's reference on application for tender forms. Firms already blacklisted by the Supply Department are not eligible for the copies of tender forms, which will not be supplied to them.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the Director of Supplies Calcutta/Bombay and from the Deputy Director of Supplies, Madras.

* Specification may be obtained from the Manager of Publications Civil Lines, New Delhi.

C. L. GARG,
Assistant Director of Supplies,
for Director General of Industries and Supplies. (996)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

TENDER NOTICE NO. TLP. 49

TENDERS are invited on the prescribed form G. S. 203 for the purchase for the following.

Commodity	Quantity required in B.Ms. for DOHAD
1. Gram dal.	500
2. Toor dal plain	200
3. Groundnut oil	300
4. Potatoes	500
5. Onions	800
6. Dhania	25
7. Dry chillies	120
8. Dry cocoanuts (halves)	150
9. Haldi	20
10. Charcoal	2000

Charcoal should be dry screened and free from dust, only large pieces not passing through 3/4" mesh will be accepted.

Tenders closing on 21-8-48 at 10/30 Hrs. in the office of the President, Grain Shop Committee Dohad.

Tender forms and terms can be had from the office of the President, Grainshop Committee, Freelandgunj Dohad on application.

PRESIDENT
Grainshop Committee.
DOHAD. 1012

NOTICE.

WANTED a CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER (scale Rs 750-50-1000 - p.m. plus dearness allowance, etc.) in the Works Engineering Deptt. of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur. Minimum qualification—Degree in Engineering from a recognised University. Minimum practical experience of seven years in general construction work. Maximum age limit—40 years. Applications stating age, full details of qualifications and experience should reach the Asst. Director of Personnel (Employments) Tisco., Jamshedpur on or before the 25th August, 1948. 949

TENDER NOTICE

IN CONNECTION with the Scheme for the distribution of mill-made cloth which the Bombay Government have in view sealed tenders are invited on or before 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant August, 1948, from wholesale Cloth Merchants to work as Government's Commission Agents. The Commission Agents would be expected to invest very considerable amounts on the purchase of Cloth from the Mills and to undertake the work of their storage and distribution to retail shops in Bombay City and to wholesale Agents in the Districts under the orders of Government. The terms and conditions under which the Commission agency would be entrusted to the merchants can be ascertained from tender documents which can be obtained on a payment of Rs. 5/- per set from the office of the Director of Civil Supplies (Accs). Preference will be given to Associations of wholesale merchants. Government is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. K. RAMAN
Director of Civil Supplies (Accs) & Jt. Secretary to Government
New India Assurance Bldg.
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
(1007)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2430 of 1946

Seth KISHANDAS ATMARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant carrying on business in the name and style of Nandramdas Atmaram at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Plaintiff

Vs.

Messrs. SATAR AND VASANT and Co., a firm, carrying on busines at Khoja Gully, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay Defendants

To,

CHANGDEO DATTATRAYA MOTE, Esq
Partner of Messrs. Sattar and Vasant & Co.
defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants under rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for recovering from the defendants the sum of Rs 2,500/- being the amount due and payable by the defendants to the plaintiff in respect of a Hundi dated the 13th July, 1946, for Rs. 2,500/- payable by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff and payable 71 days after date a copy whereof being Ex "A" to the plaint which became payable on the 25th September, 1947 and the defendants failed to pay to the plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 2500 - and interest on and after the 25th September, 1947, though repeatedly called upon by the plaintiff to the defendants to repay the same and more particularly referred to in paras 2, 3 and 4 of the said plaint and the defendants failed to comply with the requisitions contained in the plaintiffs attorneys letter, dated the 23rd November, 1946, a copy whereof being Ex. B to the said plaint and more particularly referred to in paras 4 of the said plaint, you are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you, within ten days from the service hereof in default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 2,500/- with interest thereon at the rate of 10 annas per cent per annum from the 25th September, 1946, till judgment and the sum of Rs 250 - for costs, together with such interest, if any, as the court may order and further interest on judgment at the rate of 4 p.c. per annum till payment

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the plaintiff will thereafter serve upon you a summons for judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit

Leave to defend may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit

Witness Mohommedali Currim Chagla, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of September, 1947.

(Sd.) A R NARAYAN IYYER
Prothonotary and Senior Master

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN IYYER
Sealer

The 30th day of September, 1947.

Messrs. AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI
Plaintiffs Attorneys. (1003)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 612 of 1948

Messrs. POKHRAJ HIMMATMAL & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

RAMDAS MANILAL ... Defendant

To,

RAMDAS MANILAL, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this Suit against you under Rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, to recover the Sum of Rs. 4,070-8-0, being the balance of a demand Promissory Note for Rs. 6000 - dated the 8th November, 1946, passed by you in favour of the Plaintiffs with interest on Rs. 3,500 - at 1 per cent per month from 1st February, 1948, till Judgment, Costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 4 p.c. per annum till payment.

YOU are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you, within Ten days from the date of publication hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a DECREE as prayed

WITNESS MAHOMMEDALLY CURRIM CHAGLA, Esqr., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of March, 1948.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR
for Prothonotary & Senior Master

Messrs. SHASTRI & CO.
Plaintiffs Attorneys. 1013

(For Further Notices see Page 8)

LEGAL NOTICES

Application No. 67-1948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1609 of 1943

GAJANAN NILAJI MHATRE ... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHEVANTIBAI, daughter of Gulabhai Ahant Balkrishna Sav and another ... Defendants.

AND

SAVITRIBAI, widow of Gajanan Nilaji Mhatre and others ... ... Applicants.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order, dated 19-3-1948.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 15th day of July, 1948, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the applicants all the reversionary rights title and interest of the defendants in the following property.

All that piece of leasehold land with buildings standing thereon (except such portions of the said land as are covered by the temple of Vithoba Rukhmai, a well now covered up and two dipmals or lamp posts) situate at Thakurdwar Road, Bombay, admeasuring 433 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Old No. 152, New No. A1438, Old Survey No. 430, and New Survey No. 1C/7618 and Cadastral Survey No. 313 of the Girgaum Division and Municipal D Ward No. 40(1) and 40(2) and Street Nos. 176, 170, 172 and 174, and subject to perpetual Lease dated 15th October 1882.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of September 1948 lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1948.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKER
Commissioner (999)

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
And
In the matter of THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office, at J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, within the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 6th day of August, 1948, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the abovenamed Company to confirm the alteration and extension of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 21st day of June, 1948 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, with respect to the Company's objects be altered in the manner following:—

That sub-clauses (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), & (n) of Clause 3 of the Memorandum be deleted and the following sub-clauses be added after sub-clause (g) of Clause (3) of the said Memorandum:—

(h) To draw, accept, endorse, negotiate, sell bills of exchange, hoondies and other negotiable instruments with or without security and to receive advances.

(i) To raise money by bonds, debentures, promissory notes, deposit receipts, or credits in account current, with or without securities or by mortgaging any lands, buildings, machinery, goods or shares or other property of the Company, or by such other means as the Directors may deem expedient. To open any account or accounts current or fixed with any bank, and to pay money into and draw money from any such accounts.

(j) To make advances for the purchase of raw materials, goods, machinery, stores and other articles required for the purposes of the Company in such manner as the Directors may deem expedient, with or without security.

(k) To carry on any other trade or business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the Company capable of being carried on in connection with any of the Company's objects, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

(l) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing or pooling profits, amalgamation, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorised to carry on or engage in, any business, undertaking or transaction which may seem capable of being carried on or conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company.

(m) To amalgamate with any company or companies having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.

(n) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authorities municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Company's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such Government or authority, any rights, privileges and concessions, which the Company may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, execute and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(o) To accumulate funds and to lend, invest or otherwise employ moneys belonging to or entrusted to the Company upon any shares, securities or investments upon such terms as may be thought proper and from time to time to vary such transactions in such manner as the Company may think fit.

(p) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company in any investments movable or immovable in such manner as may from time to time seem expedient and be determined.

(q) To sell and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures and other securities of any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company.

(r) To sell, improve, manage, work, develop, lease, mortgage, abandon or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, rights and concessions of the Company.

(s) To create any depreciation fund, reserve fund, sinking fund, insurance fund or any special or other fund whether for depreciation or for repairing, improving, extending or maintaining any of the property of the Company, or for redemption of debentures or redeemable preference shares or for any other purpose whatsoever conducive to the interest of the Company.

(t) To undertake and execute any trust, the undertaking of which may seem to the Company desirable, and either gratuitously or otherwise.

(u) To provide for the welfare of the employees or ex-employees of the Company and the wives and families or the dependants or connections of such persons by building or contributing to the building of houses, dwellings or chawls or by grants of money, pensions, allowances, bonus or other payments or by creating and from time to time subscribing or contributing to provident and other associations, institutions, funds or trusts and by providing or subscribing or contributing towards places of instruction and recreation, hospitals and dispensaries, medical and other attendance and other assistance as the Company shall think fit, and to subscribe or otherwise to assist or to guarantee money to charitable, benevolent, religious, scientific, national or other institutions or objects, which shall have any moral or other claim to support or aid by the Company either by reason of locality of operation or of public and general utility or otherwise.

(v) To place to reserve or to distribute as dividend or bonus among the members or otherwise to apply as the Company may from time to time think fit, any moneys received by way of premium on shares or debentures issued at a premium by the Company, and any moneys received in respect of dividends accrued on forfeited shares, and moneys arising from the sale by the Company of forfeited shares or from unclaimed dividends.

(w) To adopt such means of making known the products of the Company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations.

(x) To distribute any of the property of the Company amongst the members in specie or kind but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction (if any) for the time being required by law.

(y) To aid, pecuniarily or otherwise, any association, body or movement having for an object the solution, settlement, or surmounting of industrial or labour problem or troubles or the promotion of industry or trade.

(z) To do all or any of the above things and all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them and as principal, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others, and so that the word "Company" in this Memorandum when applied otherwise than to this Company shall be deemed to include any authority, partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated and the intention is that the objects set forth in each of the several paragraphs of this Clause shall have the widest possible construction and shall be in nowise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph of this Clause or the name of the Company."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 17th day of September, 1948, at 11 O'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as creditor or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration and extension under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his attorney or Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Attorneys, Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1948.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS
Attorneys for the Company.
(1001)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANECKJI DINSHAW PETIT, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Foras Batty land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Grant Road in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 518 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 12. New No. 1349, Old Survey No. 181, New Survey No. 6986, Cadastral Survey No. 138, Tardeo Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3961 and Street No. 384, 384A, 386, 388 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hiralal Karsondas on or towards the West by the property formerly of Gopaldas Madhavdas and now of Burjorji Punjiaji, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Manekji Edulji and now of Ardeshir Powvalla and on or towards the South by the Grant Road.

Dated this 10th day of August 1948.

PARVIZ K. MAZAGONWALLA,
for Messrs. Mazagonwalla and Co.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(1002)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMJI HORMUSJI BHATHENA of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Karim Chambers, 1st floor 40-44 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Toka and Sanadi land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Parel Tank Road in the Registration Sub district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 882 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land belonging to the vendor and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 103, 127 and 129 of Toka land and 39 of Lease hold land New Nos. A/14249, A/14303, 14306, and A/14806 of Toka land and No. 14492 of Lease-hold land New Survey Nos. 2A/2475, 1A/2474, 2/2474, 1B and 1C/2474 and 1/2473, Cadastral Survey No. 429 of Parel Sewri Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 2486, 2487(4) and 2487(5) and Street Nos. 1180, 1181C and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing C.S. No. 668 of Parel Sewri Division on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the North by Public Passage and on or towards the South by the remaining property of the vendor.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1948.

GOKHALE KALE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1008

INVESTMENT?

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CELEBRATE AUGUST, 15 IMPRESSIVELY

League Leader's Appeal To Muslims

MADRAS, Aug. 9 (API)—Mr. M. Mohamed Ismal, President of the Indian Union Muslim League has issued the following appeal in connection with the Independence Day celebrations.

"Muslims all over India will of course wholeheartedly celebrate Independence Day on August 15 in a fitting manner.

The day was, however, to be observed with a subdued enthusiasm as indicated by the authorities on account of the unforgettable and poignantly sad fact that the great Mahatma Gandhi is not with us now.

At the same time, the celebration must be in an impressive and dignified manner so as not only to remind ourselves of the responsibilities as well as the benefits of freedom but to show to the world how we value our freedom and that we mean to hold aloft the banner and honour of our free country.

"I request the Muslim League organisations and the Muslims to arrange and conduct the celebrations jointly and in co-operation with organisations and parties and actively participate with them in public meetings processions and flag hoisting ceremonies. Even in places where the Muslims have to take a major part in the celebrations, I request them to secure the co-operation of other brethren and parties.

On this occasion all League offices course hoist the national tricolour course hoise the national tricolour flag and only that flag I also appeal to Muslims to offer prayers on August 15 for the right guidance, peace, harmony, progress, strength and happiness of our motherland."

Payment Of Taxes Before Transfer Of Property

New Ordinance Promulgated With Wide Powers To Income Tax Authorities

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (API): The Governor-General of India has promulgated an Ordinance, extending to all the Provinces of India, to make provision for the payment of taxes before transfer of property are recognised in certain cases.

The Ordinance is entitled the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Ordinance, 1948 and shall come into force at once in the provinces of Bombay, West Bengal, East Punjab, Bihar Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, and in any other province on such date as the Central Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

The Ordinance says: No registering officer, revenue officer, custodian or other officer appointed to deal with the registration of custody of, or title to, any property shall register, recognise or give effect to any document relating to property, other than agricultural land, which is required to be registered under the provisions of Clause (A) Clause (B) Clause (C) or Clause (E) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 17 of the Indian Registration Act 1908 (XVI of 1908), unless it is certified by the inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax of the area in which the property is situate in respect of every person whose right, title or interest in the property is or is to be transferred, assigned, limited or extinguished under the terms of the document that: (A) Such person is not liable to assessment or taxation under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, (X of 1922), or Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940. (X of 1940), or the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947 (XXI of 1947), or (B), he has either paid or made satisfactory provision for the payment of all existing or anticipated liabilities under any of the acts specified in Clause (A) of this Section, or (C) the inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax otherwise satisfied that the document may be registered, recognised or given effect to.

SHARES AND SECURITIES

"Where any right, title or interest in any immovable property, other than agricultural land, or in any movable property, other than stocks, shares and securities, is or has been transferred, assigned, limited or extinguished after the 14th day of August, 1947 the Income Tax Officer of the area in which such property is situate may at any time issue a notice to all or any of the parties to the transaction requiring them or him to produce within one month from the date of service of the notice a certificate by the inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax of the said area in the terms mentioned in Section two.

FAILURE TO PRODUCE CERTIFICATE

"If no such certificate is produced before the Income Tax Officer, he may forward a statement to the Collector showing the existing and anticipated liabilities by way of taxes in respect of all or any of the said parties. The Collector shall thereupon proceed to recover the total amounts shown in the statement as if it were on arrears of land revenue, and for the purpose of such recovery proceedings he may treat the said property as if it belonged to all or any of the persons named in the statement".

The provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

NO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, the Provincial Government or against any Income Tax Officer or any person or authority acting under his directions or in pursuance of any claim shown in the statement forwarded to the Collector under Section 3 in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this act.

RAJEN BABU AND DEO TO TOUR TAMILNAD

TRICHY, Aug. 10 (API): It is learnt that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President and Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, will undertake a tour of Tamilnad during September

BUILDING UP PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES OF INDIA

Govt. Accepts Disposal Utilisation Committee's Recommendation

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.): The principle of priority indentors taking over from disposals not only their current but future requirements to the extent possible, the utilisation of surplus machine tools and machine tools obtained as reparations from Germany for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of machine tools, internal combustion engine and aircraft are some of the main recommendations which the Government of India have accepted from the report submitted by the Disposal Utilisation Committee with regard to the plant, machinery and stores held by the Director General (Disposals).

The committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. G. T. Thadani, formerly Deputy Director General (Supply) to make recommendations regarding the best use in technical departments of the Central, Provincial and State Governments and in industries and scientific laboratories of plant, machinery and scientific apparatus available with the Director General (Disposals).

The Committee was also asked to inspect, where necessary, the stores held by the Director General (Disposals) with a view to suggesting reconditioning of partially damaged plants or salvaging of undamaged parts of damaged plants.

The Committee submitted its report in May last. It was placed before the Disposals Board in July last.

The Committee, however, came to the conclusion that a variety of capital and consumer goods could be utilised to add to the productive resources of the country

Main Findings

The main findings of the Committee are:— 1. The present produce, namely, disposals of surpluses as they arise and Government departments indenting only against their current requirements, should be modified. Government Departments should frame their requirements on a reasonably long term basis to ensure proper utilisation of surplus stores.

2. To ensure utilisation to the best advantage, reconditioning of surplus stores should be undertaken either by the disposals organisation itself or by the Ministries concerned after taking over the surplus equipment.

3. Financial arrangements and practices should be modified, where necessaryfi to enable the two earier recommendations to be implemented.

4. Machine tools available from surplus and reparation sources should be utilised for the establishment of factories to manufacture aero-engines and internal combustion engines, aircraft and machine tools. Machine tools not required for these purposes should be allocated among various projects undertaken by Government and also to different Government departments.

Much of the wireless equipment available should be utilised as raw material for the setting up of a radio industry

6. Signals stores which cannot be brought into use should be utilised as raw materials for the establishment of an electronic industry.

7. Certain types of stores which are durable in character and for which there is no immediate demand should be stored and issued as and when demands arise.

The Government of India accept the principle that priority indentors should take over from disposals not only their current requirements but also their future requirements to the extent possible, in consultation with appropriate financial authorities.

The Committee's recommendation that the disposals organisation itself should recondition surplus stores before sale to others, involves a fundamental departure from the existing policy. The Disposals organisation has no facilities for carrying out such reconditioning. To attempt this work by the employment of other agencies whether official or non-official will almost amount to the organisation converting itself into an industrial undertaking with the attendant risks. Government, therefore, accept only the alternative suggestion of the Committee that the indenting departments should be encouraged to take over the stores from disposals and recondition them under their own arrangements

The Committee's suggestion that certain types of stores which are durable in character and for which there is no immediate demand, e.g., signal stores, radio equipment, small tools and hand tools, should be stored and issued as and when demands arise would retard speed of disposals and, in some cases, would involve the transfer of custodial duties from Defence Ministry to the Ministry of Industry and Supply. The Government of India, however, accept the recommendation in principle and would give effect to it wherever it is worthwhile.

The Government of India accept in principle the recommendation of the Committee that surplus machine tools and machine tools obtained as reparations from Germany should as far as possible be utilized for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of machine tools, internal combustion engines or aircraft. Projects for such manufacture are at ready under Government's consideration.

The Committee has made a series of other recommendations regarding the utilisation and disposal of particular classes of goods. The Government of India direct the Director General (Disposals) to consider these detailed recommendations in consultation with appropriate authorities and to take further action after obtaining the approval of the Disposals Board or the Government wherever necessary.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT OLD PARABHADEVI ROAD, LOWER PAREL.

M|S. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from M|s. Dinkarrau and Parekh, Attorneys for Dr. Mrs. Suman T. Kaji the Mortgagee and on a|c and at risk of Mr. Padmakar Dinnath Mantri the mortgagor, pursuant to power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 14-8-46 and further Charge dated 21-8-46, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on Tuesday, 24-8-48 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure land with tenement etc. at Old Parabhadevi Road, admeasuring about 1751.22 sq. yds. being a portion of land admeasuring about 5600 sq. yds. bearing New Survey No. C|1678, New No. 2|3453 and C. S. No. 7 of Mahim Division, G. Ward No. 2543 (IAE) and street No. 100A.

For further particulars apply to M|s Dinkarrau and Parekh, Solicitors, Fort Chambers, Fort. or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Bhansali For Wardha

NAGPUR, Aug. 10. (A. P. I.): Professor Bhansali arrived in Nagpur this morning by Grank Trunk Express from Bezwada.

A large number of Congressmen met him at the station. He later left for Wardha by car.

Professor Bhansali's fast unto death continues and since the commencement of fast at Bezwada yesterday he has not taken even water. He appeared quite fit and was engaged in talking to Congressmen who spoke to him sympathetically. He had nothing fresh to say to pressmen at Nagpur in view of his comprehensive press statement at Bezwada before embarking on the fast.

PAKISTANIS RAID INDIAN VILLAGE

AMBALA, Aug. 9 (API): Two men and a woman of village Mahia were killed by Pakistan raiders, who crossed the Indian border near Fazilka. The raiders, who numbered about 20, entered Mahia on the night of Friday last and opened fire from rifles.

All the villagers fled except two men and a woman who fell victims to the firing. The raiders took away fifty heads of cattle.

U. TIN TUT CALLS ON ZAFRULLAH KHAN

KARACHI, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.): The Burmese Foreign Minister, U. Tin Tut, passed through Karachi tonight on his way to Rangoon from the United Kingdom. During his two hour stay in Karachi, U Tin Tut called on the Pakistan Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan.

Interviewed U Tin Tut said: "As the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma has declared, we are all out to fight the Communists of Burma". He pointed out that he did not visit London on a 'diplomatic mission', but went there on a vacation where he availed of this chance of meeting his old friends in the Cabinet.

U Tin Tut, who visited Paris and Brussels, is expected to be in Rangoon tomorrow afternoon.

New Gujarati Daily For Bombay

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Dhirajlal Shivalal Dalal of the Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., today declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the Printer and Publisher of a Gujarati daily newspaper entitled. "Hindustan"

The paper, which will be printed and published at the press of "The Hindustan Newspapers Ltd," at Dalal Street, Fort, will start publication from August 15.

SURAT BONUS DISPUTE FOR INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

SURAT, Aug 9. (A P. I). Workers of 34 factories of Surat, including two textile mills coming under the Bombay Industrial Act, have approached the Government of Bombay asking for appointment of Works Committees in their factories.

The Government of Bombay have submitted the dispute regarding bonus for the year 1947 of workers of three silk mills of Surat to the industrial tribunal.

The Famous Astrologer

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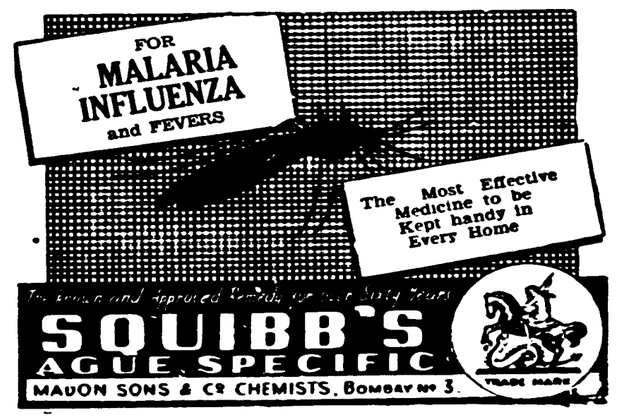


MISTRY & UMRIGAR TO MEET IN FINALS

Inter-Collegiate Table-Tennis

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Thrilling scenes and unusual enthusiasm prevailed in the Inter-College Table Tennis Tournament, when Finals of two events and the semi-finals of the remaining events were held this afternoon in the St. Xavier's Hall.

Excitement ran fever high as supporters of each College vociferously applauded their representatives who carried a lot of responsibility on their shoulders.

Godafrin Tarapore playing for the first string of Ruia College, succeeded in getting the better of Firoza Dhondy, the St. Xavier's "A" in two straight games and now meets Miss Wadia of Sydenham in the Finals of the Women's Singles tomorrow.

By far the most interesting matches were witnessed in the Womens Doubles, first in the semi-finals and then later in the Finals of the same event. The two strings of St. Xavier's were concerned with the respective teams of the Grant Medical, and ultimately first string of GMC got the better of the corresponding one of St. Xaviers in the first semi-finals, and later the second string of St. Xavier's revenged themselves upon the GMC "B". In the Finals the GMC pair (Piroja Irani and Aloo Mehta) won the first game, and in the second game the St. Xaviers girls Pilloo Billimoria and Freny Dastur after being down 15-20, played excellently to make a brilliant recovery to level at 20 all, but that was as far as they could go, and ultimately lost in three sets.

Khalsa drew the first blood for the battle for Championship when their Mens Doubles pair N. B. Mistri and S. S. Ajgaonkar played very judiciously to get the better of a very determined combination from Ruia which was represented by R. D. Halady and V. M. Nadkarni. After a strenuous fight lasting over five games, the Khalsa champions entered the final of the event where they now meet the St. Xavier's Umrigar Brothers Jimmy and Russi, who had earlier beaten the erratic Law College pair Kilachand and Parpia.

The Finals of the Mixed Doubles were also played and resulted in a one-sided affair in which the Ruia College represented by Nadkarni and Miss Tarapore emerged victorious over their rivals Bulsara and Miss Mehta from Grant Medical. Three games sufficing to give the Mixed Doubles Trophy to Ruia.

The St. Xavier's and Khalsa are now the only two Colleges now left with chances for the Championship. Much depends on tomorrow's Mens Singles Final when Jimmy Umrigar of St. Xaviers meets Mistri of Khalsa. If this results in a victory for Mistri this will be his second successive University Championship, he having won the event last year.

Mistri is also in another finals—Mens Doubles—and only if he wins both the titles will the Khalsa College emerge the Champion College and annex the coveted trophy. Either of the matches lost by Mistri gives the St. Xavier's a vital load of two points and the Championship.

The following are the results:

WOMEN'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: Ruia "A" beat St. Xavier's "A", 21-18, 21-13: Sydenham "A" beat Wilson "A", 21-18, 21-10, 21-13.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: St. Xavier's "A" beat Law "A", 21-15, 21-17, 21-19: Khalsa "A" beat Ruia "A", 11-21, 21-14, 16-21, 21-14, 21-17.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: St. Xavier's "B" beat GMC "B", 22-20, 23-21, 16-21, 21-14; GMC "A" beat St. Xavier's "A", 21-10, 21-12, 21-13.

FINAL: GMC "A" beat St. Xavier's "B", 21-17, 23-21, 21-11.

MIXED DOUBLES

FINALS: Ruia "A" beat GMC "B", 21-9, 21-14, 21-15.

FIXTURES FOR WEDNESDAY

The following are the three finals that will be played tomorrow, which is concluding day of the tournament.

2-45 p.m. FINALS of Women's Singles, followed by FINALS of Men's Singles, and FINALS of Men's Doubles.

INTER-COLLEGIATE BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Except for the ladies doubles match in which the F. C. & R. I. Sc. 'B' beat Khalsa 'B', the fare served up in the inter-collegiate badminton this afternoon was extrmely poor. Staging a remarkable victory after they were down by 4.12 in the decider the Elphinstonians snatched the match from their opponents the final scores reading 15-7, 8-15, 18-15.

In the men's doubles event the holders Ramesh Desai and N. H. Shums, the senior pair of the Elphinston College walked into the next round with a facial victory over Poddar 'A'

THE RESULTS: MEN'S DOUBLES F. C. & R. I. Sc. 'A' (R D Desai and W H Shums) beat Poddar 'A' (S G Wagh and Kavarana) 15-7, 15-11, Ismail 'A' (Kazi and Desai) beat National Medical College 'A' (Varerkar and Agreshwar) 15-5, 15-4; St. Xavier's 'B' (D'Souza and Katva) beat Bhavan's 'B' (Master and Master) 15-11, 15-10; Ruia 'B' (Kamat and Koppikar) beat Sidhartha 'A' (Kasturi and Rege) 15-7, 15-5; Wilson 'A' (Jhaveri and Thakkar) beat Ismail 'A' (Desai and Kazi) 15-6, 15-5; F. C. & R. I. Sc. 'B' (Mallapur and Mashruwala) beat Bhavan's 'A' (Wilaskar and Thakkar) 15-6, 15-9; Khalsa 'A' (Dongre and Subbramaniam) beat Poddar 'B' (Shete and Walawalkar) 15-1, 15-6; Ruia 'A' (Nerurkar and Bhopardikar) w.o Wilson 'B'.

KARACHI, Aug. 10, (U. P. I.): The Pakistan Government, it is understood, is considering the question of sending a batch of lady workers to Malaya to recover Muslim abducted women who are believed to have been sent there from India.

Britain Loses Only Athletic Title

JURY REVERSES DECISION IN 400 METRES RELAY

LONDON, August 10, (Reuter): The Olympic Games International Jury of Appeal today reversed the Athletics Judge's disqualification of the Americans in the 400 metres relay on Saturday and declared the United States team to be the winners.

Britain, awarded the event after the disqualification, is placed second and Italy third.

The jury had seen the film in slow motion, it was officially announced, and photographs of the baton changing incident which led to the disqualification and was satisfied "that an error was made."

Lord Burghley, chairman of the games organising committee, said, "there is no doubt about it. The Americans ran inside their line. We are only too happy to have had the opportunity of setting matters right".

Dan Ferris, an American team official, said "the whole affair has been conducted with the same high sportsmanship which prevailed throughout the games." He was sorry for Britain, but full of admiration for her "great sportsmen".

Britain thus loses her only Olympic athletic title".

The Jury of Appeal today removed two more Olympic boxing judges from the panel of judges and referees.

Twelve judges who were not considered to be up to the standard demanded were removed yesterday.

An official of the jury said today the process of elimination would continue as long as the boxing lasted if the judges were not considered good enough.

INDIAN BOXERS FARE BADLY

M. Joachim, the Indian lightheavyweight boxing champion, today lost a narrow decision to F. Szymura, the Polish Champion, in the first series of the Olympic contest.

The Pole resorted to clinching when the Indian looked like making his strong left tell.

After two close rounds which the taller Pole won narrowly with his reach advantage, both boxers received warnings in the final round.

The Pole was twice warned for hitting with the inside of the glove and on the back of the head and Joachim was told not to butt with his chin.

Bhatta of India made a gallant fight against the American flyweight. Sodano, but took heavy punishment. He was always game and came back to his feet after having been sent down several times. The referee wisely stopped the fight in the first round with Bhatta almost out.

Soon Ann Han of Korea reached the third round of the flyweight contests when, after a hard fight, he won a close decision over C. Cochin of France. The bout was full of excitement. Neither boxer was afraid to stand toe to toe and exchange punches. The Frenchman's nose bled throughout most of the fight and the Korean played on the mark.

H. A. H Corman of Holland gained victory at the expense of Myo Phant Maung of Burma, the referry stopping the bout in the third round after Maung had taken heavy punishment—he was down four times in the final round. After a vicious left hook to the jaw, Manug was an easy target for the rapid punching Dutchman.

S. Badinelli of Italy survived four warnings by the refree for punching with an open glove to gain a points decision over Leslie Handunge of Ceylon. The decision was close and was not popular with the crowd.

In the second round of the bantamweight series, Albert Perera of Ceylon scored a two round victory over Hardy saw of Burma.

Saw, after a close first round was outpunched in the second and was staggered by some heavy right crosses before going down on one knee. Perera dealt a barrage of blows on the ropes when the refery stopped between the two boxers and awarded the verdict to Perera although Saw was still fairly fresh.

Pascual Perez, Argentine flyweight boxer, was too heavy when he weighed in for his Olympic bout against Desmond Williams of South Africa today.

While he stood on the scales anxious Argentine supporters tried to reduce his weight by cutting chunks of his hair; rubbing him down with towels; wiping the dirt from underneath his feet, dusting the scales with a giant paint brush.

Perez wept when he found it was in vain.

Then it was found that the scales were out of order. He was weighed again. He was within the limit.

FLY WEIGHT—SECOND ROUND:

H. Corman (Holland) beat Myo Thant Maung (Burma), The referee stopping the fight in the third round.

S. Bandinelli (Italy) beat L. Handunge (Ceylon) on points.

BANTAM WEIGHT — SECOND ROUND.

Albert Jerera (Ceylon) beat Hardy Saw (Burma), the referee stopping the fight in the second round.

J. E. Venegas (Puerto Rico) beat Babu Lall (India) on points.

VYAS CONTINUES IN WINNING VEIN

St. Xavier College Table-Tennis

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

This evening it was Davar's turn to be eliminated by young Vyas who gives every promise of being the future laurel wearer at table-tennis. Confirming his last evening's victory over K. S. Cooper, which was far from a happy fluke, Vyas systematically attacked and overwhelmed the defence of an opponent who only last evening emerged with such credit as a defender against Chaubal. His feat in conceding but 12 points in the third game is quite considerable for a young and attacking campaigner. He has now moved up to the quarter-finals when he meets Khan.

Oswald Dyer, another young player full of hope and promise was concerned with D. H. Kapadia in an interesting encounter which was divided over the full five games.

As a result of this evening's matches, U. M. Chandarana, S. N. Motiwalla, Y. S. Vyas, A. H. Khan, D. H. Kapadia, H. M. Khanchand, K. H. Kapadia and M. V. S. Vittal have emerged as the last eight in the men's singles event.

In the ladie's singles event Mrs. Gajendrasingh entered the semi-finals, just getting the better of Miss Dhun Mistry over the extra in the third and fourth games after having lost the first.

Russi Umrigar and Aslam Munjee, the St. Xavierites to-day won their Quarter final round in the Mens' Doubles against Baliga and Narayanan, and these two youngsters have certainly made a remarkable impression in this Tournament.

The results:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

QUARTER-FINALS: Jaya Walawalkar beat Ruby Satarawala, 21-12, 21-12, 21-16; Gool Nasikwalla beat Mani Bharucha, 21-12, 21-8, 21-9; Meera Gajendrasingh beat Dhun Munshi, 14-21, 21-17; 22-20, 22-20; Enid Bocarro w.o. Suhasini Dharap.

JUNIOR'S DOUBLES.

SEMI-FINALS: S. N. Thackersey and N. N. Mulla beat A. R. Amin and S. K. Julundwala, 21-10, 23-21; I. R. Joosab and C. R. Javeri w.o. K. V. Shah and A. K. Mudnaney.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

QUARTER-FINALS: Ray Solomon and Dhun Mistry beat Ruby Satarawalla and F. F. Satarawalla, 21-12, 21-10, 21-18; Meera Gajendrasing and Rhoda Shroff beat S. R. Amladi and Varadkar, 21-12, 21-12, 21-12; Mani Bharucha and Dhun Munshi w.o. Jaya Walawalkar and Suhasini Dharap; Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro w.o. F. Dhondy and V. Shroff.

MEN'S SINGLES.

SEVENTH ROUND: H. M. Khanchand beat C. G. Velkar, 21-14, 21-19, 21-15; M. Vittal beat W. Kirloskar, 21-16, 21-14, 21-16; K. H. Kapadia beat B. P. Baliga, 21-13, 21-15, 21-15; U. M. Chandarana beat N. B. Mistry, 21-6, 21-6, 21-8; A. H. Khan beat P. S. Varde, 21-7, 21-11, 21-11; S. N. Motivala beat R. K. Umrigar, 21-11, 21-14, 19-21, 18-21, 21-12; Y. S. Vyas beat R. S. Davar, 21-10, 21-4, 21-8; D. H. Kapadia beat Ossie Dyer, 25-27, 21-14, 21-15, 17-21, 21-15.

MEN'S DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINALS: U. M. Chandarana and W. Kirloskar beat P. K. Chaubal and R. M. Khatau, 21-14, 21-15, 21-16; R. K. Umrigar and A. R. Munjee beat B. P. Baliga and K. N. S. Narayanan, 19-21, 16-21, 21-17, 21-13, 21-19; O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand beat B. A. Lalljee and V. V. Prabhu, 21-9, 25-23, 21-18; D. H. Kapadia and M. Vittal beat M. E. Ghasvala and S. N. Motivala, 21-19, 21-17, 21-17.

FIXTURES FOR WEDNESDAY.

6 p.m. Semi-finals of Junior's Singles, followed by Semi-finals of Women's Doubles, Quarter-finals of Men's Singles, Semi-finals of Mixed Doubles and 4th and 5th rounds of Consolation Singles.

BOMBAY DRAW AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10 (API): Bombay combined again failed to beat the local second division champions, the Rajasthan, in their third round replay in the IFA shield, the game ending in a draw both sides scoring a goal each in the second half. Extra time was played but to no avail.

The first half proved fruitless for the teams but in the second half Bombay stated determinedly. Breaking through the Rajasthan's defence in the very first minute the ball was placed before the goal mouth by Govind. Chakrabarty failing to make an easy clearance, Woodcock secured possession and found the net with a rising shot.

But the lead was shortlived, for two minutes later the Rajasthan obtained the equaliser. A. Mookerjee sent a forward pass resulting in a melee in the penalty area. G. Das emerged with the ball and sent a stiff one completely beating Thingalaya. The next 22 minutes saw the teams wasting away many scoring chances, particularly the victors.

Extra time was played, Bombay proving the better side but the local custodian, K. Dutta, playing a brilliant game saved his team.

THE TEAMS

Bombay Combined. Thingalaya, Mannuel and Rathnam; Gellard, Krishnan and Govind; Woodcock, Almeida, Duncan, Tulley and Peter

Rajasthan Club: K. Dutta; A. Dhar and M. Chakravarty; P. Burman, B. Deb and N. Bhagat; S. Gargari, A. Mookharjee, S. Gosh, K. Roy and G. Das.

P. V. M. Table-Tennis

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The P. V. M. Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament, the third of the season is due to start on the 16th instant and will continue till the 25th.

Three events, viz., the Women's Singles, Women's Doubles and the Mixed Doubles have been included in the programme.

The entries close on the 13th.

Ikin Misses Century By Single Run

BRADMAN SCORES ANOTHER CENTURY

MANCHESTER, Aug. 10, (Reuter)

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings) 321
LANCASHIRE (First Innings) 130
AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings) for 3 wickets declared 265
LANCASHIRE (Second Innings)

The weather was fine and the wicket easy when the Australians continued their second innings against Lancashire here today.

Barnes and Bradman played themselves in against Polland and Roberts and Bradman registered early boundaries. Barnes after two hours batting reached his second half century of the match and the stand with Bradman reached three figures while Bradman himself passed his fifty after being at the wicket nearly two hours. This pair added 62 in the first hour today and they began to force the pace on a pitch which seemed to be playing better than at any time in the match.

Bradman had reached his best ever score on this ground when he had scored 44 but when the stand had put on 167 Pollard broke it by getting Barnes caught behind the wicket off an outswinger.

He had just reached 90. Miller came in and soon hit two boundaries while the Australians lead exceeded 400 when Bradman sent Cranston's first two deliveries to the boundary.

Miller was out when the score had reached 216, for in attempting a big hit for six he was caught near the boundary.

Just afterwards Bradman reached his century which included thirteen fours and occupied only five minutes over three hours. It was his eighth century of the tour and he continued to hit grandly to be 133 not out at lunch.

During the lunch interval Bradman decided to declare so that Lancashire were left with less than three hours in which to score 457 if they were to win.

With Washbrook unable to bat owing to his injured thumb, Howard opened the innings with Place but both were back in the pavilion clean bowled by Lindwall— the first batsmen to be bowled in this game—with only 26 runs on the board. Lancashire however did not stonewall and when Lindwall was rested in favour of Loxton with Ring at the other end, Edrich sent Ring for six while Loxton was also punished. Edrich left leg-before to Ring, however, and after Wharton had gone Ikin and Cranston took part in a merry fifth wicket stand which put on 65 runs in 25 minutes. Ikin completed a grand 50 when sending Ring for two successive fours and had then been batting for 75 minutes. Lancashire raised the hundred in 110 minutes but lost Cranston at 159. Greenwood helped Ikin to put on 32 but when Ikin wanted one for his century, he was a third clean bowled victim of Lindwall who, without addition to the score, also got Pollard at 191. With only a few minutes remaining, Greenwood and Roberts took the score to 199 and the match was left drawn.

THE SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings)

Barnes c Wilson b Pollard	90
Morris c Place b Pollard	16
Bradman (not out)	133
Miller c Howard b Pollard	11
Hammence (not out)	10
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wickets)	265

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pollard	27	8	58	3
Greenwood	13	2	53	0
Ikin	15	3	51	0
Roberts	22	4	64	0
Cranston	8	2	34	0

LANCASHIRE (Second Innings)

Place b Lindwall	11
Edrich lbw Ring	25
Ikin b Lindwall	99
Howard b Lindwall	8
Wharton c Tallon b Johnson	1
Cranston c Johnson b Ring	16
Greenwood (not out)	16
Pollard b Lindwall	0
Roberts (not out)	0
Extras	23
Total (for seven wickets)	199

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	11	2	27	4
Miller	5	1	10	0
Ring	22	3	88	2
Loxton	7	2	21	0
Johnson	12	6	30	1

WASHBROOK DOUBTFUL FOR FIFTH TEST

MANCHESTER, August 10, (Reuter): Cyril Washbrook, Lancashire and England opening batsman, may not be fit for the fifth Test against Australia starting at the Oval on Saturday. He suffered a badly bruised right thumb while batting in his benefit match against the Australians here yesterday and was unable to play in the match today.

He will not appear for Lancashire against Northamptonshire tomorrow, and his fitness for the Test will remain doubtful for a day or two.

Canadian Sets Up Olympic Weightlifting Record

J. Stuart (Canada) set up a new Olympic record in the lightweight class with a press of 107 and a half kilos.

The Olympic record for the snatch in the lightweight class was broken three times and equalled once. The details were: I. Shams (Egypt) 115 kilos, A. M. Hamouda (Egypt) 110 kilos and J. Halliday (Great Britain) 110 kilos. F. K. Teraeskar (Finland) equalled the previous Olympic record with 105 kilos.

BOXING MIX-UP

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Reuter): The Olympic Boxing authorities announced tonight that they had made a mistake in a name.

Earlier it had been stated that Pascual Perez, Argentine flyweight boxer was too heavy at the weigh-in for his olympic bout with Desmond Williams of South Africa.

This was wrong, the boxing authorities explained. The Argentinian who went to all the trouble trying to make the weight was Arnoldo Parez, bantamweight. And the man Pares was to box was Carruthers, the Australian.

While press stood on the scales anxious Argentine supporters tried to reduce his weight by cutting chunks of his hair, rubbing him down with towels; wiping the dirt from underneath his feet, dusting the scales with a giant paint brush.

Pares wept when he found it was all in vain.

Then it was found that the scales were out of order. Pares was weighed again: He was within the limit.

Carruthers beat Pares and Perez beat Williams. Nobody suffered any loss by the mix up and all have remained satisfied with the verdicts given.

Babu Lall of India made a hard fast fight before he was beaten by J. E. Venegas of Porto Rico in the second round of the bantamweights.

The boxers took time to size up their opponent and the first round saw long periods of inactivity. But there was plenty of excitement when the boxers got going with hard punching.

The Indian recovered splendidly from Venegas's two fisted attacks and excelled in blocking his opponents punches but was behind on points when the third round began.

Although he tried hard to make up the leeway he could make no impression on the tough Venegas who will meet Albert Perera of Ceylon in the third round.

LIGHTWEIGHT TITLE

I Shams of Egypt, won the Olympic lightweight weightlifting title with a total of 360 kilos. A. M. Hamouda, of Egypt, was second, also with 360 kilos and J. Halliday, Great Britain, third with 340 kilos.

Shams was declared the winner.

GHELLA HOPES TO BECOME WORLD CHAMPION

LONDON, August 10, (Reuter): Mario Ghella, Italian cyclist who surprised the experts by beating Reg Harris, Britain's world sprint champion, in the Olympic 1,000 metres sprint yesterday, expressed confidence tonight that he would become a world champion at Amsterdam next month.

He started training today for the world championships in Holland.

Heavy Going Likely For Hockey Final

CONDITIONS MIGHT FAVOUR BRITAIN

LONDON, August 10 (Reuter): India's Olympic Hockey team today started a two-day "armchair strategy" in preparation for Thursday night's final in which they will oppose Great Britain.

No more practice games will be played, Kishan Lal the captain, said today. Instead, he added, they will concentrate on the tactics to be used against the heavier British side.

The chief factor in Thursday's final, readily recognised by both sides, will be weather.

The Indians want hot sunshine for the next two days, the Britons want rain, or at least no heat.

Olympic football matches tonight and tomorrow will not help the torn turf to heal. The shield of spectators tiers forming the stadium walls do not alow drying winds to play on the pitch.

A groundsman today, digging his boot into the soft ground said "a heat wave between now and Thursday will not leave this pitch much harder than last night".

The Indians are preparing for the heaviest possible disadvantage.

Kishan Lal told me today that he would not choose his team till the last moment when he had studied the weather conditions closely. But he did indicate that the lineup at bully-off would not differ much from the semifinal side.

One thing the Indian team is concentrating upon is the open game which cerainly they will have to adopt. Despite the Indian's dislike of what they describe as the British "hit and run" tactics they are already working on long-passing moves. The short quick passes usually distunguishing Indian play are not expected to be seen often in the final game.

The Indians may play in light studded boots — another disadvantage to a side whose bare-foot play was a conspicuous feature of the earlier Olympic games.

They remained confident of victory though realising the apparent odds against them. They watched Britain beat Pakistan in last night's semifinal and think they can more than match the British game.

Several of the Indian side said today considered the Britons too slow and asserted the Indians might win the final game on the goalmouth play. The Dutch goalkeeper, Richter, the hero of last night's semifinal, taught them something of tactics in this vital area.

The Britons were elated today at the ground conditions. They bank on their greater experience of the open game. But only the final whistle on Thursday night will answer the vital question: Who are the worlds champion hockey player. The Indians are not underestimating their opponents and are preparing for a stiff battle. Yet they think the answer will be favourable.

Series Of Protests In Yachting Event

TORQUAY, DEVON August 10, (Reuter): A brisk wind and keen competition during the fifth day of the Olympic Yachting events here today resulted in a spate of protests which will leave the final results in doubt until late tonight. Fourteen protests have been made and officials have to plan a schedule for hearing them.

Protests made today included:

DRAGON CLASS United States versus Portugal, United States versus Norway, United States versus Sweden, Sweden versus United States, Norway versus United States, Sweden versus Denmark and Denmark versus Sweden.

STAR CLASS— Canada versus Sweden, Switzerland versus Austria, and Argentina versus Switzerland.

FIREFLY CLASS— Denmark versus France, Britain versus Belgium and Britain versus Sweden.

In the Swallow Class, Portugal, flew a protest flag but has not yet lodged her protest.

ASIAN GAMES FEDERATION

LONDON, Aug 10, (Reuter): After a meeting of representatives of Asian countries convened by Mr. G D. Sondhi, member of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Sondhi said that it had been unanimously decided that the invitation of India to an Asian Athletic meeting at New Delhi in February, 1949, be accepted.

It had also been decided, he said, that other games might be held besides athletics if India wished.

Mr Sondhi said it was proposed to form an Asian games Federation to organise Asian games championships every four years between the Olympic Games so as to foster games and sports on an amateur basis.

MOTOR OPERATORS' DISPUTE REFERRED TO TRIBUNAL

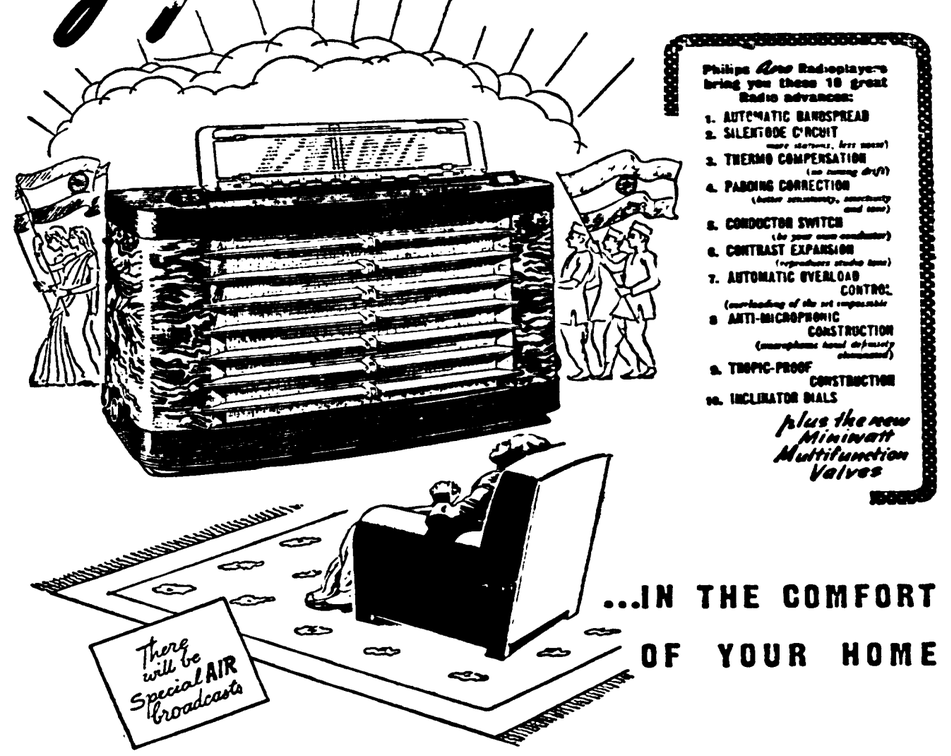
The Government of Bombay has referred the industrial dispute between the motor Operators of 24 Companies and the workmen employed under them for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal consisting of Diran Bahadur D G Kamerkar.

JAI PRAKASH IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug 10 (API): Mr Jai Prakash Narayan General Secretary of the All India Socialist Party, arrived here by air from Bombay today.

PH-10

Enjoy INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS...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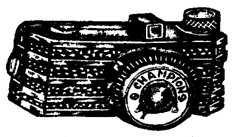

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The liver should pour 2 pints of bile juice into your bowels every day. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food may not digest. It may just decay in the bowels. Then gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. You feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

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16TH WEEK
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AT
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4, 7, 10.
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3-30, 6-30, 9-30.
(A VARMA FILM Release)

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BICHHADE BALAM
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
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ASHOK KUMAR,
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THIS MAN WITH FIERY EYES STIRS THOUSANDS OF HEARTS WITH HIS FIERY SPEECH
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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 7 2004
Muslim: Savval 5 1367
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13 1317
Sunrise 6-18 A. M.
Sunset 19-09 P.M.
Hightide 04-30, 16-26
Lowtide 10-15, 23-00

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY:- Annual general Meeting of members in the lecture room of the B.E.S. & T. Co. Electric House Ormiston Road, at 6 P.M. Some wild life and shikar movies by H.H. the Maharao of Kotah, will be shown at 6-30 P.M.

'TULSIDAS-DAY':- Under the auspices of Bombay Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan 'Maahkavi Tulsidas Day' will be celebrated in Marwadi Vidyalay Hall at 6 P.M. today under the presidentship of Shri Prithviraj Kapoor. Dr. Motichand, Dr. D. G. Vyas, Pt. Sudarsan, Mr. Joglekar and others will speak about the life and work of the Poet.

'UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:- Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain: Public Study Class on the subject of 'What Reincarnets?" 6-15 p.m. to-day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE:- Voluntary Socal Workers' Training Class today at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Dr. K. S. Mhaskar will deliver a lecture on "Nutrition and Dietetics" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA:- Prof. Mansukhlal Jhaveri, (Professor of Gujarati, St. Xavier's College and President of the Vidyalaya Students' Union for the year '48-49, will deliver the inaugural address today at 7-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE:- Today (Wednesday) at 6-15 P.M. at Petit Fasali Atasakadeh, New Marine Lines. Dasturji Bode will deliver a lecture on "Need for revival of prestine pure Zarathushtrian teachings.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA:- Matunga-Sri Swathi Thirunal Day celebration at 8-30 P.M. today (Wednesday) at Sabha premises.

Railway Passengers Conference

BOMBAY, Tuesday

The forthcoming conference of the railway passengers which will be held on Thursday and Friday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, under the presidentship of Seth Matadin Hariram Khaitan. The conference will cover a wide field in matters relating to the passenger and goods traffic over our railways and will recommend suitable measures to relieve the existing conditions of hardship of third class passengers.

Some of the draft resolutions are being examined in the Railway Board's office and the administrations of the B.B. & C.I. and the G I P Railways have been asked by the Ministry of Railways, Government of India, to look into the cause of the frequent accidents on the electric trains in the Bombay suburban area.

It will commence its sitting on Thursday at 5-30 p.m. when Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, will welcome the president. Thereafter the president will deliver his address. On Friday resolutions will be taken up from 10-30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m and again from 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. Admission to the conference will be free.

SREE SANKARA MUTT

At a public meeting held on Sunday at Sri Sankara Mutt, Acharya T. A. Venkteswara Dikshitar presiding, the utility of giving support to the Veda Sastra Dharma Paripalana Sabha organised by His Holiness Sri Shankaracharya of Kamakoti Pitam was considered. A Committee of action consisting of 9 members with Sri N.N. Aiyar as President was appointed and a collection was made on the spot.

Those interested in the movement can communicate to the Secretary of the Sri Sankara Mutt, Matunga.

Radio

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. G. D. Mehendale 7-40 News in Marathi 7-50 News in Gujarati 8-0 News in English 8-15 News in Hindustani 8-30 G. P. Soman 8-45 J. L. Ranade 12-0 Rang Tarang 12-30 Vocal variety 12-45 News in Marathi 12-50 News in Gujarati 12-55 Geetavali 1-25 News in Hindustani 1-30 News in English 1-40 Marek Weber & his Orchestra 2-0 Phil Regan (Irish Songs) 2-15 Boston Promenade Orchestra 4-20 School Broadcasts 5-0 G.D. Mehendale (Vocal) 5-15 Kamal Tambe (Vocal Music) 5-45 News in Kannada 6-0 News in English 6-10 News in Hindustani 6-15 KannaDeb (Vocal Music) 6-30 Y. T. Parvatey 7-0 Topic of the day 7-10 Local Announcements and weather report. 7-15 G.P. Soman 7-30 Hamara Shaher (Filmi Sanat: Talk in Urdu) 7-45 Vinodini Dixit 8-0 News in Marathi 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-30 Yunus Husein (Vocal Music) 8-45 Rudramal 9-0 News in English 9-15 News in Hindustani 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Irritating Companions Mr. Knowall: Talk in English by Bernard Fonesca 10-0 Yunus Husein (Vocal) 10-20 J. H. Ranade.

VARIATIONS

41.44 m. (7.240 kc/s) 7-40 a.m Brajans and Garbigeets 5-45 p.m. Indukumar Parekh 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 to 7-30 Interval.

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Indukumar Parekh 8-15 Kanna Deb 9-0 Y. T. Parvatey 10-0 Pilloo Umbrigar Soprano 10-15 Denis Mathews (Pianoforte) 10-40 George Leonardi: Violin.

TODAY'S FEATURES

Today (Wednesday) at 12-0 noon, AIR, Bombay will broadcast a special programme entitled "Tulsi Jayanti', written and produced by Raj Ram Shukla, it can be heard on 244 and 31.41 meteres. The same day between 12.55 and 1.25 p.m. will be broadcast a special programme entitled "Gitavali" based on recorded music.

REVISED TEXTILE POLICY

Dinkar Desai To Discuss Details Of New Scheme In Ahmedabad

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

As the first step towards the implementation of Government of India's revised textile policy in Bombay Province, the office of the Provincial Textile Controller will be revived shortly, it is learnt. At present only a small skeleton staff functions and it is possible that all discharged employees will be taken back to cope with the increased volume of work in implementing the new policy.

However, a Government spokesman stated that it was their aim to simplify matters as far as possible and to effect the utmost economy in working out the scheme.

Government have not so far received any reply in regard to their communication asking for a quota on the basis of 24 yards per adult. In the meanwhile, the Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai is leaving tomorrow for Ahmedabad where he will meet District Collectors and trade interests to discuss details of the working of the new scheme.

INDUS FLOODS THREATEN SIND RICE CROP

KARACHI, Aug. 10. (A. P. I.): The entire rice growing area of Sukkur, Larkana, Shikarpur and Dadu districts of Sind is threatened with floods caused by a breach in the Sukkur-Begari canal of the river Indus.

The canal was breached nine miles from Sukkur on Sunday the breach is stated to be about 450 yards wide and was then discharging 25,000 cusecs of water.

No loss of life has been reported but villagers are evacuating from the threatened areas.

If the flood is not checked the loss of the rice crop may exceed rupees eight crores.

The main North-Western Railway line to Quetta has been breached between Arain Road and Gosargi near Sukkur.

The Entire Garhi-Yasin taluka is inundated and the Shikarpur-Sukkur road is under water

At Sukkur the level of the river Indus was reported to be rising rapidly and on Monday a part of the town along the river bank was under a foot of water.

The Premier of Sind, Pir Ilahi Baksh, and Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur, Sind Minister for revenue, accompanied by Sind P.W.D. Officials left Karachi by air on Monday for Jacobabad and immediately arranged for the closing of the breach.

On Monday evening the flood level was reported to be rising and there was no sign of its abatement.

To prevent further damage to the crops the authorities propose to divert the flood water into the Dadu and north-western canals.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE FEARED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9, (A. P. I.). More extensive damage has been caused, than that reported earlier, to UP and Down tracts on the Grand Chord Section of Chandauli Majhawar and Saiyadraja by rain and flood, according to a report received here from the Divisional Superintendent Dinapore.

Possibly there are three major breaches of about eight feet deep and 70, 30 and 20 feet long respectively in addition to numerous little breaches, the report adds.

As a result of these breaches the diversion of Main express and passenger trains has been introduced.

NO RELEASE OF POONA CIVIC CHIEF

Home Minister Turns Down Plea Of Amnesty

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A deputation from Poona which pleaded for the release of Mr. Baburao N. Sanas, President of the Poona City Municipality who was convicted last month by the Bombay High Court for breach of rationing rules, on the first anniversary of India's Independence was told by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, today that Government could not reverse the sentence passed by the highest judicial authority.

Mr. N. Sanas and his brother Mr. Sakharam N. Sanas who is a Councillor of the Poona Municipality, were sentenced to six month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 5,000, and three months simple imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 respectively by the High Court on a charge of providing dinner for more than 25 persons in contravention of the Rationing Order.

Mr. B. M. Jedhe, brother of Mr. Keshav Rao Jedhe, leader of the Bahujan Party of Maharashtra, who led the deputation of nine members requested the Home Minister to grant them amnesty on the occasion of the Independence day celebrations. Mr. Desai is reported to have expressed his regret to concede their request, pointing out that it was not desirable on the part of the Government to interfere with the normal functioning of the judiciary.

LEAGUE CHIEF'S CALL TO MUSLIMS

Join Independence Day Functions Organised By Congress & Government

Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahim, M.L.A., President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, has issued the following statement in connection with the Independence Day celebrations:- **"We are celebrating the first anniversary of our Independence on August 15. The Government and the Congress have drawn up programmes for the celebration of this historic day. I appeal to Muslims of Bombay Province to join with them whole-heartedly and to organise public meetings and processions wherever possible."**

ESPIONAGE ACCUSED RELEASED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. S. A. Ahmed and his brother who were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D., in the last week of July were released.

They were arrested on the charge of alleged espionage.

It appears that their case was represented to the Home Minister by their counsel, F. J. Patel, whereupon they were set free.

Constable Gets 2 Months R.I

Gopal Ganpat Dalvi, a constable of the Palton Road Police Station, who was arrested in December last on the charge of accepting illegal gratification from a hotel servant, was sentenced to two months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 150, in default, a further three months' R.I., by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Police Court.

The constable, it was stated, demanded illegal gratification of Rs. 20 from Shankar Narayan, a cook in a hotel on Frere Road, while the latter was carrying 8 paylees of rice from Diva on a valid permit.

Weather Chart

POONA, August 10, (A.P.I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 10th August 1948:—

Ahmedabad 88 78 0.7 5.7 minus 13.5, Ahmednagar 79 1.6 13.6 plus 4.1, Allahabad 90 80 0 57.1 plus 16.4, Bangalore 73 65 0.3 19.8 plus 11.7, Baroda 89 78 0.2 7.7, Belgaum 73 67 0.5 23.9 minus 5.8, Bhopal 86 75 0 29.8 minus 1.5, BOMBAY 88 76 1.3 37.9 minus 10.2, Calcutta 90 80 0 30.3 plus 1.9, Cheerapunji 71 64 0.3 296.3 plus 65.9, Delhi 89 79 T 15.0 plus 1.9, Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 71 1.0 14.9 plus 2.9, Indore 85 73 T 2.17 plus 1.7, Kodaikanal 59 51 0 15.5 plus 4.4, Madras 87 75 0.2 6.4 minus 0.5, Mahabaleshwar nil, Mangalore 79 71 4.0 76.9 minus 7.5, Marmagao 78 — 0.5 97.0 plus 22.5, Mussoorie 68 61 2.1 35.2 minus 11.1, Mysore 75 66 0.3 10.0 plus 4.3, Ootacamund 57 51 0.2 14.5 minus 2.9, Poona 83 71 0.2 11.9 minus 0.6, Rajkot 88 77 0 2.5 minus 1.40, Sholapur 77 70 1.5 17.3 plus 7.6, Simla 64 60 0.6 0.5 21.0 minus 8.3, Surat 89 77 0.7 6.5 minus 22.1.

Heavy Rainfall Expected In South Konkan

POONA, August 10, (A.P.I.). The following is the weather summary for Tuesday the 10th August, 1948:—

Observations from north-east India are very meagre.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread over the region extending from the west coast of the Peninsula to the United Provinces and the adjoining parts of the south-east Punjab. Locally heavy rain has fallen in North Malabar, the south Konkan and the Kumaon Hills.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 11TH: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in the East Punjab Hills, the west United Provinces, Malabar and over the region from the Konkan and south Gujarat to the north Madras coast and the east Central Provinces. There will also be local rain generally elsewhere.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain will continue in North Malabar, the South Konkan and in and near the Kumaon Hills during the next 48 hours.

PRIVILEGED DOCUMENTS

Important Ruling On Government Circular

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagavati)

R. M. Chamarbagwalla Petitioner
Vs.
Y. R. Parpia Collector of Bombay Respondent.

An interesting question as to whether or not a Government circular to its officers with regard to the issue of licenses under the Prize Competition Act was a privileged document arose in this case before His Lordship. In his affidavit the respondent Collector stated that this circular laid down by the general policy laid down by the Government and he claimed that under Section 123 of the Evidence Act his confidential document was privileged and could not be used in evidence or inspected.

Rejecting the claim for privilege, His Lordship held that when Section 123 laid down that no one was to be permitted to give any evidence derived from "unpublished official records relating to affairs of State" except with the permission of the proper departmental head, it was for the Court to decide whether the document was an unpublished official record relating to affairs of State. Once the Court decided that the document fell within that category, it was for the departmental head to decide whether or not the document should be produced and the Court had no power to inspect the document. Referring to the Privy Council decisions reported in 1931 A.C. 704 and 1942 A.C. 624 His Lordship stated that production of a document should be withheld only when its disclosure would be injurious to public interest. His Lordship wondered how the disclosure of the circular in question could be said to relate to affairs of State the disclosure of which would be detrimental to public interest. Nor did the affidavit filed in support of the claim for privilege indicate the nature of the possible injury to the interests of the public. His Lordship therefore held against the Collector that the circular in question was not a privileged document.

The cross-examination of the Collector during which this question of privilege arose ended on Tuesday in which he stated that independently of the circular, he had exercised his own discretion in refusing the license.

Mr. R. J. Kolah, Mr. M. J. Mistri and Mr. N. K. Gamadia instructed by Messrs. Gagrat & Co., appeared for the petitioner.

The Acting Advocate-General Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. M. M. Jhaveri instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the respondent.

DINKERRAO DESAI: Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister of Law and Civil Supplies, will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad, on August 11 and return on Saturday, August 14.

THE ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

This Association has been formed to bring together all Unregistered G.D.A.s and to press their case for recognition as Associate Members in the Register of Chartered Accountants to be established under the forthcoming Bill in the Central Assembly

A memorandum of their case has already been forwarded to the Government of India, and a Delegation of three are now in Delhi to canvass the opinion among the Legislators and to press the Government to concede their admission to the proposed Register. As a full register of the Unregistered G.D.A.s is necessary for the campaign, those affected by this Bill will kindly communicate to Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. Venkateswaran (3, Amba Bhavan, Brahmanwada, Matunga G.I.P.), with their observations on the Bill.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "Tender No DGD/MMH-6/TANAC" are invited for the purchase of two Tanac Tugs located at Vizagapatam.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) Length: 60 ft. (2) Beam: 16 ft. 6 ins. (3) Depth mld., 7 ft. 6 ins. (4) Maxm. draft: 6ft. (5) Immersion: 2 tons inch (approx.) (6) Total max. HP: 220 BHP (7) fuel: Diesel Oil (8) Fuel consumption: 6.5 galls. per hour at cruising speed (340 rpm) (9) Dead Weight: 65 tons approx. (10) Bunker capacity: 12 tons (11) Fresh Water capacity: 6 tons (12) Max. Speed: 11.50 knots per hour (at 380 rpm) (13) Accommodation: Mess and Galley for 7 persons (14) Construction; All steel with single screw propulsion (15) Hull: vessel designed for towing cargo flats astern and has curved stem and counter stern.

NOTE: The tugs are not serviceable as they are but can be put to use after repairs.

Last date for receipt of tenders: 4 P.M. on 6-9-48.
Public opening of tenders: 11 A. M. on 7-9-48
Offers to remain open for acceptance up to: 6-10-48

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the price offered, deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals "Revenue Deposit", in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury and should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, M. M. & H. Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

Permits to view the Tanac Tugs may be obtained from the Disposals Offices at New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur or Madras.

Sales will be ex-site and subject to the conditions laid down in Form "Con. 117," a copy of which may be seen at any of the above mentioned Disposals Offices.

The Director General of Disposals reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender without assigning reason therefor.

Issued by
The Director General of Disposals,
Government of India.
A. C. 391.

PASSENGER & CARGO SAILING FOR COCHIN

Our M. V. Sonavati will sail hence for Cochin direct with cargo and passengers on Friday the 13th instant instead of Thursday the 12th as usual.

For further particulars please refer to our Booking Office. (Telephone No. 25061) or Princes Dock Office (Telephone No. 24086).

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The Bombay Chronicle

The powers of Time as a comforter can hardly be over-stated; but the agency by which he works is exhaustion.

—L. E. LANDON.

THE CASE AGAINST HYDERABAD

The Union Government's White Paper on Hyderabad says all that the different sections of the press have been saying all these months and says it with an intensity which even the extremist press lacked so far. In 76 closely printed, closely argued, pages, the case against Hyderabad has been presented. In calm, dignified language, the perfidious propaganda of Nizam's Government has been exposed. In words that could hardly be bettered, the last shred of pretence is torn from the claims and clamour of this feudal backwater. The White Paper brings no new fact to light but in collecting together all the relevant material on the issues between the Union and Hyderabad, the White Paper has effected a magnificent work of education. Although it is merely a record of events that have so far occurred, there is more than a hint of the Union's policy regarding the future in the words, "There is only one way of resolving the Indo-Hyderabad deadlock, namely the State's accession to the Union and the democratisation of its administration. Any other make-shift arrangements made with the Nizam's Government who cannot be depended on to implement them in the right spirit, must be a brittle affair which will crack at the first stress. To adopt such a course would be to submit to blackmail; it would be a breach of faith with the other Indian States and a betrayal of the interests of the millions of the people of Hyderabad." Obviously with this clear lead, it is inconceivable that the Government of India will now go back to the method of negotiation, discussion and conference with the utterly discredited Government of the Nizam.

The Nizam's case, as described in the Hyderabad State Paper surreptitiously released in Pakistan and in Hyderabad, was that Hyderabad desired to remain independent because of its traditions, its record of communal peace and its essentially being organised as a separate country. The Union Government has no difficulty in blasting all these pretensions effectively. On the question of traditions the White Paper points out that "the history of Hyderabad is singularly devoid of any distinguishing features which constitute the heritable traditions of a State or nation....it has been one of unprincipled opportunism, abortive quest for power and inglorious and uninterrupted dependence". It has been historically the role of the Hyderabad satrap at all times to bide his time and seek expansion in the moments when Delhi's attention was engrossed in other troubles. As for its communal record of peace, the White Paper is equally scathing about it. It points out the utter absurdity of such a claim in a State where the Ruler denies civil liberty to the majority community, reducing them to virtual serfdom, and where the minority enjoys all the powers of a ruling, privileged class. For the insistence that Hyderabad is organised as a country, the Union Government has not been able to find any support for this fantastic assertion. Economically, politically and for its communications, Hyderabad is a part of India and not all the Nizam's assertions and ambitions can change this basic fact. In the British period, successive Viceroys have borne testimony both to Hyderabad's subordinate role—the assertion Paramountcy must be Paramount was made more often with regard to Hyderabad than in relation to any other State—and to her persistence in seeking to wriggle out of it. To the White Paper the history of Hyderabad's Nizams is traced both before and into the British period. The one constant factor is the repeated efforts and the continuous failure of these efforts to shake free from the controlling authority and strike a surreptitious blow for independence. In spite of the title of "The Faithful Ally", the Nizams have proved anything but faithful and they have had to be reminded of their obligations to the British for keeping them in power and position. Further, under Paramountcy, if there was any special treatment shown to Hyderabad, it was specially against Hyderabad. The Government of India interfered in the affairs of Hyderabad, insisted on being consulted in appointments, advised the Ruler on Constitutional and Fiscal reforms, and even secured the removal of undesirables from the State service. None of these powers of the Centre suggest recognition of the independence of Hyderabad, a State which until 1947 never dreamt of challenging the authority of the Paramount Power though it attempted to extend its own powers by insidious and crooked ways The historical background forms an effective curtain to the present ways of the Nizam and his ruling coterie. It explains the process that has been set moving through the different conferences, negotiations, discussions and deliberations.

For the Government of India does not in the least minimise the mischief that is Hyderabad today. It places the blame for all the twists and turns of Hyderabad's different negotiators on the Nizam himself who has approved every single move that had been taken in Hyderabad—whether by the Nizam's Council or by the Ittehad's Razakars. It is pointed out in the White Paper that "the rapid growth of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen and its semi-militarised organisation of the Razakars has been with the active and sustained support of the Nizam and his Government". Then again, "the Council is the creation of the Nizam and is responsible to no one but him." Here there is full evidence of the fact that, whatever others might feel, the Union Government is under no illusions about the Nizam being a victim of more powerful individuals and organisations in the State from whom he has to be rescued. If anything, the picture conveyed by the White Paper is that Hyderabad has to be saved from the machinations of the Nizam and that it would be disastrous if he were allowed to assert his will. If this clarity is attained after disillusionment through long months of negotiations, then we might say that the past year has been well spent. It now remains for the Government to act up to this knowledge. Presumably the Union Government has put an end to the past policy which led to association, very short of accession, and may be now expected to take a strong line with the Nizam and his advisers. There has been a certain amount of surprise in the country at the manner in which the Union negotiators permitted themselves so far to be dragged more and more into concessions to Hyderabad which virtually amounted to recognizing Hyderabad's special position; it was even feared that Lord Mountbatten was perpetuating one superficial aspect of British policy without going deeply into its realities. It is welcome news that this is very far from being the case today. The White Paper makes the Union position clear beyond doubt and it will unite all sections of Indian opinion

AHMEDABAD WORKERS' DEMAND

Award In Municipal Dispute

BOMBAY, Tuesday:— The Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, today announced its award in the dispute between the Ahmedabad Municipality and the workers employed under it.

The Tribunal turned down the demand of the Ahmedabad Municipal Servants' Association that the scales of pay paid by the Bombay Corporation to their staff should be applicable to the employees of the Ahmedabad Municipality and modelled its recommendations instead on the scales prescribed by the Government of Bombay for their servants, 'though this will not be an "ad hoc" adaptation of the said scales'. It was proposed to prescribe the pay scales for the Ahmedabad Municipality's employees according to eacn respective department to which they belonged.

The Union had demanded that juniormost clerks should be placed on the scale 70-5-95-6-125-7-160 without an efficiency bar, head clerks on 200-15-305 and senior clerks on 160-10-200. The Tribunal held these scales to be "excessive" and has prescribed for the lowest grade of the clerical staff of the Municipality the Bombay Government's scale of 46-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 and stipulated starting salaries as follows: Matriculates Rs. 55, Graduates Rs. 64, and Honours Graduates Rs. 70 per mensem

The second grade clerks, at present on the grade 65-5-90, will be awarded a fresh one of 80-6-116-8-140. Senior grade clerks will be given 100-8-140-10-170 and stenographers 140-8-212.

The award gives a complete list of the new grades of other categories of employees. The revised pay scales will come into effect from September 1, 1947.

The Tribunal granted the Union demand that dearness allowance to the Municipal employees should be at the rate sanctioned for the servants of the Government of Bombay.

Agreeing with the view of the Ahmedabad Municipality that the grant of house rent allowance to its employees whose number is 1,450 will impose a far too heavy burden on the its finances, the Tribunal rejected the demand, deeming it not 'proper.'

Iron And Steel Factory For Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 10 (API)—The Government of India, it is learnt, proposes to set up two Iron and Steel factories in India.

Three American experts, deputed by the Government of India to collect information from all over the country to advise them on the most suitable places for the location of these factories, today discussed with officials of the Madras Government the possibility of setting up one factory in South India by utilising the ores found at Sandur (Bellary District) and Salem.

"Man With Only Virtues"

Indians In London Give Address To Mr. Menon: Chorus Of Tributes

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The most embarrassed Indian, this week, was Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon the high Commissioner in London He was embarrassed because he was almost smothered with praises by V.I.Ps, both Indian and British. He covered his face with his hands as his admirers said nice thing about him. "Oh, a man with only virtues,' observed Lady Mountbatten with a twinkle in her eyes. What about his weaknesses? What about his weakness for tea, she asked. Lady Mountbatten declared that she had not only admiration but also affection for Krishna. She was proud to say that it was she who introduced Mr. Menon to Lord Mountbatten. She was the last to speak, but her speech was the most sincere if one may say so without implying reflection on the sincerity of other speakers. It impressed me the most, and I have no doubt that the High Commissioner will cherish in his memory what this kind lady said about him.

INDIAN COMMUNITY'S ADDRESS

The occasion was the presentation of an address by the Indian community in London to the first High Commissioner of Independent India. The behind-the-scene story of the address is not a very happy one. The detractors of Mr. Menon almost moved heaven and earth to prevent the presentation of the address to him in the name of the Indian community. But there was never any doubt that a large majority of the community wanted to hold a reception and the representative gathering that collected at Dorchester Hotel to honour the High Commissioner showed that those who organised the function correctly felt the pulse of the community. The function was one of the most delightful ever held by the Indian community. No less than 500 distinguished Indians, Englishmen and foreigners, were present. There was a large number of Indian ladies in their lovely saris. Amongst the British friends of India one could see, besides Mountbattens, that kind old man, Lord Pethick Lawrence, and Lord Listowel, who had played no mean part in shaping policies that finally led to the liberation of India. It was indeed a "wonderful evening", as Agatha Harrison told me in the bus.

'NO BETTER CHOICE"

Dr. Shaker Mohamedi, was the first speaker of the evening. He referred to Mr. Menon's career, and laid emphasis on his many virtues of head and heart. Lord Mountbatten said that before coming to the meeting he had tried to dig up the "murky" past of the High Commissioner. But he had been deprived of the opportunity of reciting it. Dr. Mohamedi had already mentioned those facts. Though his acquaintance of Mr. Menon was only a couple of years old, he had actually seen him nearly 25 years ago when Krishna attended a boy scout parade. Little did he then dream that an obscure boy with a blue turban would be made the first High Commissioner of Independent India. But he had no doubt that no better choice could have been made by the Government of India.

No one had been of greater help to him than Mr. Menon in enabling him to understand the Indian side of Indian politics. Almost with uncanny accuracy he would state the reaction the Congress Party would have to a particular plan. Lord Mountbatten referred to the growing goodwill for India in this country, and hoped that Free India and Britain would be great friends and make contributions to the cause of human progress and advancement.

Lord Listowel, in paying glowing tribute to Mr. Menon, laid emphasis on the devotion with which Mr. Menon did his work. One Sunday morning Krishna turned up at his flat. Never had his Cabinet colleagues attempted to tackle him at such an early hour on a Sunday.

MR. MENON'S REPLY

Mr. Menon's reply was brief. He would not attempt to contradict what the speakers had said, though he could easily do so. He had played only a humble part in India's emancipation. The common man of India still awaited emancipation. Their liberation came about in a difficult way. The country was divided and the problem of refugees raised its ugly head. They had solved some of their problems. They would solve many others. But in future they would not be deprived of their freedom. The forces that brought about the liquidation of the most powerful imperialism would defend the freedom of India against onslaughts of evil-doers from any quarter. He recognised the services that English friends had rendered in the cause of Indian freedom. But he would not call them architects of new India. Indian people were the architects of Free India. Today his mind went to the little men and women of India who were not present at the gathering. His new duties had almost isolated him from his earlier friends. But he always thought of them. India had withstood successive shocks during the last 12 months. She would withstands any other shocks that might be in store for her. She would not tolerate any foreign intervention direct or indirect, in her affairs.

ADDRESS

The illuminated address was presented to Mr. Menon by Lady Mountbatten who greeted the High Commissioner with folded hands in the Indian style. The address concluded: "Always a fervent apostle of freedom we know that you will be inspired by a due sense of its attributes; free from rancour, hostility, partiality and

(Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The Case Against Gaekwar

The Baroda State Legislative Assembly has demanded the abdication of the Baroda Maharaja and the setting up of a council of regency during the minority of his eldest son. The indictment is an impressive one, commencing with the second marriage of the present Ruler. It will be remembered that Sir V. T. Krishnamachari's services as Dewan were lost to the State on this very ground and that the Gaekwar without the least hesitation destroyed the traditions of Baroda and the splendid record of social reform set by his grandfather, Sayajirao, just to satisfy a personal whim. The demand of the Assembly is perfectly reasonable and it should be given effect to at an early date. The time is long past when personal idiosyncracies of autocracies can be tolerated without protest and without agitation for an indefinite period. Naturally the choice of regent could fall on no one more appropriately than on Dr. Jivraj Mehta who has played so important a part in bringing the Maharaja to book and who having been chosen for the Prime Ministership by the Praja Mandal has so amply justified the choice. As a matter of fact anyone looking at the scattered territories of Baroda must realise that ultimately Baroda must merge into the province of Bombay whilst its smaller districts lying in Saurashtra are assimilated in that unit. The years of regency might be utilised to effect this necessary change.

People's Liberties

Sir Harilal Kania, Chief Justice of India, who stoutly championed the cause of an independent judiciary some days ago in inaugurating the new High Court of Orissa, returned to the subject in his address to the Progressive Group of Bombay on Monday. The general principle that the judiciary should be free from control by the executive and pressure by any individual or section of the public is now so widely recognised that a Chief Justice's anxiety to emphasise it frequently suggests that such control or pressure is still not uncommon. Sir Harilal was right in insisting that scrupulous care should be taken to see that only absolutely essential steps are taken to control or limit people's rights and liberties. At the same time he made it clear that it is the duty of the individual not to misuse his liberty. "It is not for the individual freedom of X or Y that two wars have been fought". The trouble often is that a few individuals seek to defy or evade the law of the land and incite others to do likewise. It is to prevent danger to the existence and stability of the State as a result of activities of such persons that special laws are sometimes necessary curtailing their liberties. This may affect the liberties of some others and the danger can be averted only if the authorities are as careful in not abusing their special laws as they are insistent that the people should not abuse their liberties. Sir Harilal Kania's remarks regarding the need for enabling a judicial officer to lead the life of an independent man also deserve attention. Judges in many western countries have played an important role in preserving the fundamental liberties of the people and thereby contributing to the growth of genuine democracy. The speeches of Sir Harilal Kania and the recent pronouncement of Bombay's Chief Justice, Mr. Chagla, are a welcome indication of the fact that judges in our country are also fully alive to their duty in this matter.

Estate Duty Bill

There will be wide-spread regret at the Central Assembly's decision to extend the time for the submission of the Select Committee's final report on the Estate Duty Bill till the first week of the next budget session. The bill in one form or other has been before the Assembly for nearly five years and, though technically the old bill has lapsed, its principles embodied in the new bill are well understood. The interval of four months since the introduction of the latter should have been sufficient for the Select Committee to give its final report. The arguments advanced by Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, the Finance Minister, for further postponement are hardly convincing. Mr. Chetty pleaded that there were difficulties in applying the bill to joint undivided Hindu families and that these difficulties could be best solved after the adoption of the Hindu Code Bill. The Hindu Code Bill is a much more difficult affair and may be subjected to many delays. It is dilatory tactics to make the Estate Duty bill dependent on the other bill, since the former can be easily made independent of the latter.

No More Dilatory Tactics

Mr. Chetty also contended that as the agricultural lands fell within the purview of Provincial Governments, these had to be consulted with regard to the application to the bill to such lands. It was also necessary, he said, to get the States' support for the bill as otherwise capital would fly to the States. As the principles of the bill are warmly supported by the public throughout the country this consultation business would not have taken much time if it had been earnestly expedited. The delay has only encouraged members like Mr. B. Das to insist that Government should also consult the Chambers of Trade and Commerce and Industry, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Kisan Sabha etc. etc. before placing the bill on the Statute book. Whatever may be Mr. Chetty's decisive reasons for postponement, we can only hope now that the House will not tolerate any further dilatory methods.

Atomic Research in India

By setting up an Atomic Energy Commission to encourage and supervise research in nuclear physics and to advise Government regarding the best methods of utilising atomic energy in this country, the Government of India has only fallen in line with the advanced countries of the world which are feverishly engaged in finding the ways and means of tapping this new source of energy of practically limitless potency. The United States of America and Great Britain are the only two countries definitely known to possess the secret of unlocking the energy through the disintegration of atoms. How far Soviet Russia has succeeded in her attempts to probe the secret is known only to herself. Atomic energy, once mastered, can be, in the hands of man, as potent an instrument for good as it has already been proved to be an instrument for evil. India cannot afford to ignore the possibilities of the utilisation of this new source of energy to good purposes, however unwilling she may be to use it as an instrument of war and destruction. This country is stated to be rich in some of the minerals required for the production of the atomic energy and one of the tasks of the newly appointed Commission will be to conserve such resources for the benefit of this country. It is in the fitness of things that the Commission should be composed of three such top-ranking scientists as Drs. H. J. Bhabha, K. S. Krishnan and S. S. Bhatnagar and that their work should be carried on directly under the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Labour Exchanges

The employment exchanges set up in various parts of the country by the Central Ministry of Labour are rendering a very useful service to the nation by finding jobs in different walks of life for the unemployed among the ranks of ex-servicemen as well as others. Since the inception of the Resettlement and Employment Organisation two years ago, nearly four lakhs have been placed in employment through the good offices of the labour exchanges, of which there are now 54 in the country. In the month of June last these exchanges achieved a record by finding jobs for as many as 25,379 men and women. The number of literate and skilled unemployed has been enormously swollen during the past two years, in consequence of demobilisation of war-time personnel and the influx of millions of refugees from Pakistan. The usefulness of employment exchanges at a time of national emergency like the present cannot be under-estimated. The magnitude of the task they are coping with can be realised from the fact that the number of registrations by the unemployed in the month of June amounted to 93,907, an increase of 25,099 over the previous month.

Our Readers Views

DEVELOP KARWAR

Sir,—Karwar is a first class natural port. For it is fully protected from open sea all throughout the year. It has a minimum natural depth of 20 feet even at low water. It has a vast hinterland of 50 to 100 thousand square miles—with great possibilities for agricultural, industrial and commercial development. It has facilities for accommodating of big ships on one side, and a defence port on the other. It has a rich hinterland connecting with Hubli, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Raichur, Bellary, Bangalore and Mangalore.

Karwar has been highly spoken of (1) in the Kanara Gazeteer, 1883, (2) in the General Gazeteer of the world, 1850: (3) in the Indian sailing Directory (Hosburg 1817) (4) by A. D. Taylor R. I. N. in 1885-87 (5) by Mr. Fisher, collector of Kanara; (6) by George Latham Madras Railway Engineer after three years' stay at Karwar; (7) its construction and maintenance will be most economical. It will prove most useful both in peace and war. Let no other provincial or Indian States interests stand in the way of recognising the superior claims of Karwar, as the Queen of the West Coast harbours. For, Karwar port has no strong currents, no swell, no riverine problems to contend with. It will be a mother port for the development of neighbouring ports.

Will the West Coast Major Port Development Committee give their serious consideration to the claim of Karwar? The above is the quintessence of Karwar's representation. Let merit be the sole criterion.

Yours etc.

B. P. BHARUCHA

Beware Of Being Cheated

Sir,—A gang of cheats have been busy in Bombay swindling merchants in a very ingenious manner. Their "Modus operandi" is this:

One of the gang approaches a stockist, offers to buy his wares, negotiates price and places an order with instructions that the goods should be sent to his office, where he would pay the price on receipt of the goods. When the unsuspecting seller's man goes with the goods, these modern cheats pretend that their cashier is out or the proprietor who signs cheques is out, and persuade the seller's delivery clerk to leave the goods and come for money on the following day. After the seller's clerk leaves the office, the goods are immediately removed from that office and when the seller comes again for payment, he does not find the gangster, who took the goods. Others sitting in the office give one or the other excuse and make him wait indefinitely or tell him to come again. For days together several merchants who have been duped, have been going to the office only to return disappointed.

I am writing this in public interest to 'warn merchants' against this gang. In the meantime the police authorities and Bombay Government should take action to unearth this conspiracy and planned swindling and bring the miscreants to book without delay to protect unsuspecting bonafide dealers against these modern cheats.—Yours, etc.

K. T. BHATIA.

Benham Lane, Girgaum.

Industrial Unrest

Sir,—This is a subject of increasing interest at present, and it is safe to say that it "hits" everybody. This aspect of the situation is well brought out in the title of an article in the March number of Harper's Magazine by Leon H. Keyserling: "Everybody's Problem: Prices, Wages, Profits". The writer has dealt with the subject very succinctly and every word of the article deserves serious attention. The following one extract from it will bear this out:

"It sounds platitudinous to say that all economic activity is directed toward the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It should be obvious that profits wages, and prices are merely tools for accomplishing these three functions. Yet this fact is overlooked in much of the current discussion. Profits determine the amount of money available for the capital improvements which enlarge productive capacity; they also provide the incentive for this enlargement. Wages are the largest single item in furnishing the buying power which the consumer needs to absorb the rising output of goods. Prices determine the real amount of goods that wages can buy and the real amount of capital equipment and expansion that business men can purchase with their profits".—Yours, etc.

F. A. VAKIL.

LONDON, Aug. 10, (U. P. I.): "It has become increasingly apparent that the free territory settlement established as a compromise by the Treaty of Peace with Italy is neither politically or economically viable", says Major-General T. S. Airey, Commander of the Anglo-U. S. Zone of Free Territory of Trieste in his report on the administration of the Zone for the period from April 1 to June 30 this year.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

BERLIN, August 9: The British-licensed "Berlin Telegraf" reported today that the Russians were digging trenches and building artillery positions round the western boundaries of Berlin.—Reuter.

* * *

In a defence of Free India's bureaucracy, Rajaji says: "An administrator of a Government Department was not an enemy of the people as hitherto thought to be in our country."

He has now become a friend with the same speed and the same direction.

* * *

The man, said Rajaji, who planned, the man who organised, the man who supervised the distribution of work was also a worker

How we wish we could be that one.

* * *

Referring at a public meeting in Delhi to Hyderabad, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said that Hyderabad had no choice but to "accede" to India.

No, Sir, there is, another choice, too, and 'Hyderabad' is nearly working for it, too, that is to say, to secede from the map of India.

* * *

"The question to-day, said the Prime Minister, was that either India could be free and independent or Hyderabad.

We agree that that's the question. And so far as Kasim Razvi is concerned he has given the answer, too: Hyderabad will be free and independent and he, Kasim Razvi, will conquer and annex India. Let the Prime Minister beware.

* * *

Apropos of the plan to evacuate British nationals from Hyderabad, it is, says a New Delhi report, considered likely that not all those people will want to leave when an emergency arises, as happened in the case of Kashmir.

This compliment to the—er—tribesmen is, we protest, a grave and invidious injustice to the great and gallant Razakars.

* * *

Apropos of the Indian High Commissioner's call for an explanation regarding Pakistan's Kasmir confessions, Jawaharlal describes Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's action as "ridiculous" because the latter first demanded the representation in writing on the ground of the matter being "serious" and then declined to answer the written question on the ground that Pakistan's communication to the U. N. Commission had been a confidential one and couldn't be disclosed to the Government of India.

It is, of course, true that at first sight Mr Liaquat Ali's action is, as Nehru says, "Ridiculous." But looked at closely and sympathetically it becomes clearly understandable. The Pakistan Prime Minister had originally thought that the matter was just serious but realised later that it had really become too serious.

* * *

In the Corporation debate on the tram strike, one of its defenders, Mr Dinker Desai, laid down that "so long as there is capitalism there will be strikes. Abolish capitalism and there will be no strikes. But so long as capitalism is there give the workers the right to strike."

And let them exercise the right to abolish capitalism. The circle of argument is complete

* * *

Law, says India's Chief Justice, Sir H. L. Kania, is formulated by a majority in a free nation and those who dissented from it must obey it in order to have an orderly life.

Then where will be the fun in life? Ask any Red comrade or pink brother.

* * *

Count Bernadotte has reported to the United Nations that the situation in Palestine is tense because the Arabs and Jews lack faith in each other and he fears that hostilities will be resumed despite the truce.

But we are not worrying. The situation is well in hand or rather in two pairs of different hands. We have every reason to believe that the United States and the Soviet Union are ready both collaboratively and—er—otherwise.

* * *

"Meanwhile, it is authoritatively learnt that to-day's (Monday's) meeting of the Western envoys with M. Molotov may not be the last."—Moscow report.

The progress from spectacular confidence to the present earnest hope is most remarkable.

* * *

President Truman, we read, is going to denounce his rivals, the Republicans, for ending the short-lived special session of Congress which he had called to put his opponents on the spot.

But Mr. Truman ought really not to complain. Everything is fair in love of office and war for it as he knows it so well and so intimately

The Open Air...

The owl is a nocturnal bird of prey and in the night we often hear its rather eerie cry or see it silhouetted against the moonlit sky as it flies on soft silent wings in search of rats and mice and other creatures which also prowl by night. By day we rarely see the owl for its brown plumage hides it effectively as it sleeps in some hole or cranny or sometimes in the fork of a tree. During the day its enemies are the crows, which, if they manage to find its hiding place, harry it unmercifully.

The smaller spotted owlet, on the other hand, seems as alert by day as it does by night, and we often see it peering down at us from a hole in a wall or the branch of a tree, bobbing its head enquiringly as it watches our movements with big round eyes. If we are too persistent in our gazing, the owlet slips quietly from its perch and flies rapidly to another tree at a little distance to continue its rest undisturbed.

U. M.

INDIA AS WORLD'S GREATEST CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Louis Fischer Urges Union To Give Lead In The Direction Of Internationalism

BOMBAY, Aug. 10. (U.P.I.): "The Government of India should not commit itself in advance to support all the international actions of any one power or group of powers", said Mr. Louis Fischer, the well-known American Jaurnalist and author, who is now in Bombay, speaking at a meeting of the Bombay branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs this afternoon.

"Nor should it automatically condemn", he added, "all the international actions of any one power or group of powers. But if having examined all facts in a given world situation the Indian Government decides that one side is the transgressor against a colony or a small weak nation or against humanity's peace interests, it should of course condemn the transgressor and help obstruct his wrong doings. If it is proper for India to join in a war on the side that best serves her national interests, it is much more proper for her to take sides in peace time in order to prevent a war".

Thanks to the personalities of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Fischer emphasised, India has enormous prestige throughout the world, and this could be used by Indian representatives at the U.N. and other conferences to give the lead in the direction of internationalism and political morality. Rather than abstain from a bitter conflict between two sides, India might point out why such national quarrels arise and how they should be avoided. It would serve the cause of popular enlightenment and peace if Indian spokesmen would expose the mistakes and selfishness of all parties; that is much better than remaining aloof on the sidelines. For if these quarrels develop into a war there will be no neutrals, and so there should be no neutrals now.

With a leader like Nehru, the speaker concluded, India could become the world's greatest spokesman for international justice and people's rights, and humanity would soon learn to accept he view of the Indian representatives as honest and constructive.

BERNADOTTE RELAXES

U. N. mediator on Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte relaxes after a swim at his headquarters on Rhodes as a reporter questions him on truce plans. —Acme.

STALIN WON'T BLOCK AGREEMENT

Slow Progress In Moscow Talks On Germany

MOSCOW, August 10 (UPA) : Generalissimo Josef Stalin is expected to give personal approval to any final agreement on Germany after major details have been worked out between the Western Envoys and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, it was reported today.

Observers believed United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith and his Anglo-French colleagues will hold another conference with Stalin after the current series of negotiations with Molotov have been completed.

United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith and his colleagues expect to receive their Governments' reaction to Molotov's views late today or tomorrow whereafter they will pursue what has become an established routine—work out a concerted memorandum for the Kremlin and request another appointment with Molotov.

It is understood, early in the negotiations, there was a substantial difference between the American and French standpoints which has been composed.

Under the present circumstances, the talks will probably drag on for a week, if not longer.

So far, the Western Envoys and the Soviet press have been unusually reticent about Germany and the course of these talks. Till today, the sole reports have been dispatches from Berlin alleging Anglo-American violations of safety rules or mass evacuations of the American and French colonies.

However, today's "Red Star" chose to publish Commentator Nikolai Kharlamov's denunciation of the "Frankfurt Occupational Dictat". The author reiterates the Soviet position published at the recen Warsaw Conference on Eastern Ministers demanding a Peace Treaty with Germany.

CONSTITUTION FOR W. GERMANY

BERLIN, August 10 (Reuter) : The Russian authorities in Germany are imposing the "maximum difficulties" on British officials trying to arrange for the transport from Western Germany to Berlin of German prisoners of war recently repatriated from Britain, the British Military Government announced here tonight.

Experts in eleven German States, meeting in a castle on a Lake Island below the Bavarian Alps, today began drafting a provisional constitution for Western Germany.

Taking a stage further the Six-Power London plans for representative "Government" in the three Western Zones, they began two weeks' secret work on a draft to go before the "Parliamentary Assembly" convened for August 25. They will work in complete seclusion at Herren-Chiemsee, a castle in the middle of Lake Chiem.

A SURPRISE CALL

As the constitution making began, a surprise call for municipal elections in Berlin on October 24 came from the communist dominated Socialist Unity Party.

Its official organ, "Neues Deutschland", offered support to the Social Democratic and Christian Democratic Parties in a demand for elections on that date, in spite of widespread belief that the Socialist Unity Party would lose ground because of the Russian blockade measures.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

Mavlankar To Lead Indian Parliamentary Delegation

NEW DELHI, August 10. (A.P.I.): Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, will lead the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary conference to be held in London during September-October 1948:—

Other members of the delegation are: Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha; Mr. S. V. Krishna Murthy Rao; Pandit Thakur Dass Bhargava; Mrs. Hansa Mehta; Mr. Frank Anthony; Mr. Upendra Nath Barman; Pandit Balkrishna Sharma and Mr. Thirumal Rao.

Mr. M. N. Kaul, Secretary to the Indian Parliament, will accompany the Delegation.

The Delegation will leave India by plane on September 23, reaching London on September 25. The Delegates will tour the Continent and visit various places in England from September 27 till about the middle of October. The conference will open in London about the middle of October and will last for about a fortnight. The Delegation will fly back to India on October 29, reaching India on October 31.

The agenda of the Commonwealth conference includes the following subjects:—Foreign Affairs and United Nations; economic co-operation within the Commonwealth; defence and communication; Migration and distribution of population.

Soviet Fighters Over Anglo-American Berlin

BERLIN, August 10, (U.P.A.): Two formations of upto 20 Soviet Yak fighter planes buzzed over the British and American sectors of Berlin tonight.

The Russian fighter plane formations were clearly visible as they roared over the western sectors of Berlin.

The four-power safety centre said they had no notification by the Russians that the formation flights would be made.

The Air Control Officer at the British Gatow airport said: "It appears that the better part of two Soviet fighter squadrons are patrolling the British and American sectors".

Arab League Rejects Peace Conference

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (UPA):- Secretary General of the Arab League, Azzam Pasha, said tonight that the Arabs reject Moshe Shertok's proposal for a joint Arab-Jewish peace conference.

He told a press conference: "The Arabs do not recognize any such gang as the pseudo-government of Israel which has no international standing".

Azzam Pasha made the statement after an hour long meeting with Egyptian Premier Nokrashy Pasha.

IN TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV, Aug. 10 (UPA): A 17-man Russian diplomatic mission was cheered enthusiastically by hundreds of Jews when it arrived here Monday night.

VIOLATIONS OF U. N. TRUCE

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10 (UPA):- Jewish Army sources charged the Arabs with violating the United Nations truce again today, reporting 18 casualties in the fighting on Jerusalem battlefronts.

The Jews claimed 15 Arabs had been wounded in the eastern and southern sectors of the Holy City when the Israeli Army returned Arab fire. They said three Jews were wounded by mortar fire against Jewish positions on Mount Zion, opposite the Old City wall, and sniper fire in the residential quarter of Jerusalem.

VACCINE FOR PALESTINE

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (UPA). Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, today, ordered 500,000 units of anti-cholera and 300,000 units of anti-typhoid vaccines to be sent to Palestine for the Arab refugees.

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS FOR DEFICIT ZONES

The Transport Branch of the Textile Commissioner's Office will receive applications from dealers only for movement of piecegoods from . Bombay to places in the South Deficit Zone Zone, the Central India Deficit Zone the Central India Deficit Zone and the Orissa Deficit Zone, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 noon on Thursday, the 12th August, and Friday, the 13th August 1948. Only those dealers who have got the goods ready in their possession for despatch should apply.

RAJEN BABU'S CIRCULAR TO PROVINCIAL PREMIERS

Plea For 'Liaison' Between Governments And Congress Committees

NEW DELHI, August 10. (U.P.I.): The following circular has been addressed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress to all Provincial Premiers:—

"Dear friend,

Complaints have been received from some places that Congress workers interfere with local officers of the Government in their work of administration. On the other hand, complaints are made by Congress workers of lapses on the part of the Government officials in the discharge of their duties. I am asking Congress workers not to interfere with local officials but to bring any cases which deserve notice up before the head of their own organization to take them up with the Provincial Government. I need hardly point out that there are very serious grievances against many officials which need to be investigated and set right by the Government.

While it is necessary to maintain discipline amongst officials and such discipline is damaged by interference with them by public workers, it is equally necessary that some procedure should be evolved, apart from the strictly legal and formal procedure of taking such cases to the court where by the Government is enabled to look into them. This is necessary as much from the point of view of the Government as of the people. I will, therefore, suggest that some liaison should be established between the Provincial Government and the P.C.C. which could help, smoothen matters and remove also possible to extend this system of liaison to Districts between the District officials and the District Congress Committees and also to other organizations than the Congress. The agency may also be utilised at Provincial level for mutual consultation to evolve the policy and administrative schemes of the Ministry. The procedure contemplated is not free from difficulty but is necessary. The members of the Legislature are undoubtedly suitable media but they are few and complaints arise all over.

I hope it would be possible for you to accept this proposal and take steps in that behalf. If you think any other procedure will be more effective, I shall be glad to consider that."

"Iron Curtain" Around Trieste

LAKE SUCCESS, August 10, (UPA): The United States, today, accused Yugoslavia of keeping the "Iron Certain" around Trieste and wanting to take the entire free territory.

Speaking in the Security Council, the United States' Philip Jessup declared, in answer to the Yugoslav charge that the Anglo-Americans are conspiring to incorporate their Trieste zone into Italy, that Yugoslavia itself "wants to separate Trieste from its historic association with Italy against the wishes of the majority of the population and incorporate the territory with Yugoslavia."

He added: "The Yugoslav charges also seem to be a manifestation of familiar tactics by certain countries—to charge someone else with the sins one commits".

He said Yugoslavia, in contrast to the Allies, refused to give any information on the administration in its zone and the Yugoslav charge showed the necessity for examining the whole question of Trieste.

He said the Yugoslav charges were without foundation.

Danube Conference: French Move Rejected

BELGRADE, Aug. 10 (UPA)—A French proposal to bring the work of the Danube Commission within the framework of the United Nations Charter was rejected at the Danubian Conference today 7-3.

The French amendment to the Soviet draft convention sought to establish freedom of navigation and freedom of commerce for all states as well as to to set up a link with the United Nations.

Bulgaria, the Ukraine, Yugoslavia and Russia were opposed to it on the grounds that the delegates could not alter the allegedly conflicting provisions of the satellite peace treaties and the Council of Foreign Ministers decisions.

"MAN WITH ONLY VIRTUES"

Continued from Page 6

prejudices, with due regard for the accepted standards of diplomacy, dignity and decorum, with sympathy and amiability, with infinite understanding, we are confident that you will play no small part in the furtherance of international amity and the interests of those whom you have the honour to represent."

The two outstanding features of the gathering were the great ovation that Mountbattens received and the applause with which references to Indo-British friendship were received. The function ended with the singing of the Indian national anthem. Only a few of the guests participated in the singing. It is a sad fact that quite a large number of Indians are unable to join in the singing of their National Anthem.

COMMUNIST BASE SEIZED IN HOPEI

New Nanking Offensive Gains Momentum

NANKING, August 10. (Reuter): Capping a series of success in their week old East Hopei offensive, General Fu Tso Yi's troops to-day seized Shantumying, Communist Political and Military Centre, about 100 miles east of Peiping, after a brief engagement, pro-Government despatches claimed.

Badly battered communist garrison forces were said to be retreating northwards to join up with their colleagues fleeing across the Great Wall.

General Fu Tso Yi's troops were also said to be driving communists operating in the Sanho-Sianghoh Sector, thirty miles east of Peiping into a pocket.

General Fu was reported to be shifting fresh troops into the area from the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone to press home the ojensive.

The official Central News Agency claimed that Government columns had captured seven important points in the hilly region north-east of Tsunhwa, 80 miles north-east of Peiping, near the Great Wall, in the past 24 hours.

In Manchuria Government forces based on Chin Chow, 130 miles south-west of Mukden, have begun to drive northeastwards and communist forces in the Chang Chun Sector have shown signs of launching another all out assault against Manchuria's Capital, Changchun.

Chinese reports said the Chin Chow operation was aimed at reopening the Chin Chow-Mukden Railway and the recapture of the South Manchurian Port of Yinkow in conjunction with Government naval units waiting outside the harbour to strike.

By this evening the Chin Chow Army had advanced over 30 miles without meeting any resistance, pro-Government reports said.

TRUTH ABOUT JINNAH'S HEALTH

KARACHI, August 10, (API): A press note of the Ministry of the Interior, Government of Pakistan, states:—

"Rumours have been circulated by interested parties during the last few days about the health of the Quaid-i-Azam, as a result of this certain amount of anxiety and nervousness has been caused among the people of Pakistan. The inability of Quaid-i-Azam to participate in the coming anniversary celebrations of the establishment of Pakistan has been utilised by hostile elements to intensify the spreading of this rumour. The Government of Pakistan, however, wish to state categorically that the Quaid-i-Azam is keeping normal health, and in order to avoid undue physical strain has been advised to stay on at Ziarat till the end of this month."

No Major Action In Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (API): Except for artillery duels in the Tithwal, Chakothi and Jhangar sectors, no major action has been reported from our Force Headquarters in Kashmir, says a Defence Ministry COMMUNIQUE.

Enemy's mortar fire directed against our positions west of Tithwal was silenced by our guns.

In the area of North Pir Kanthi one of our patrols encountered hostiles. After a brief engagement the enemy withdrew under cover of mortar fire. Our artillery dispersed small parties of hostiles and silenced enemys 3.7 Howitzers near Chakothi

On the night of August 8/9, 45/25 pounder shells were fired by the enemy on our pickets in the Jhangar area.

In the Naushahra-Rajaori Sector, hostiles seen digging in were engaged by our artillery and dispersed. The hostiles suffered seven killed and 6 wounded.

U. N. Kashmir Commission

KARACHI, August 10, (API): The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan informally met twice today—before and afternoon — and held further discussions on the Kashmir situation.

The Commission's military mission composed of Major Francis M. Smith (United States of America) and H. Harry Graeffe (Belgium) it is learned, is now scheduled to leave Karachi for Western Kashmir by air on Thursday to survey the military situation there.

The Commission is believed to be considering the advisability of its members splitting into two groups, one leaving for New Delhi on Saturday and the other remaining in Karachi but, no final decision on this has yet been taken and it is possible that all the members of the commission may leave for New Delhi by air on Saturday.

COMINFORM HITS BACK AT TITO

Soviet Satellites Plan Economic Sanctions

PRAGUE, August 10, (Reuter): The Eastern European Governments are considering economic pressure on Yugoslavia, it was reliably learned here today.

The Cominform's quarrel with Marshal Tito and the Yugoslav communists, hitherto kept carefully on Party level, is becoming an affair of Governments.

Czechoslovakia it was stated here, is already tightening up controls on trade with Yugoslavia. A reliable informant said the controls will amount to sanctions.

Yugoslavia will in future have "great difficulty" in securing import permits from Czechoslovakia, and Czechoslovak Trading Corporations —all now under State control—will hold up exports to Yugoslavia except for fulfillment of partly completed orders for goods which cannot be disposed of elsewhere. The reaction here is regretful. Many plans are having to be altered to meet the new circumstances, but well-informed sources say there is no alternative.

Although Marshal Tito's delegates have voted with Russia in the Danube Conference in Belgrade, thus preserving a semblance of inter-Governmental co-operation, his failure to respond to the Cominform's arguments are forcing Communist Governments into action over a wider field.

First official indication that the Cominform quarrel was being transferred to higher levels came last week when the Czechoslovak Travel Agency, CEDOK, confirmed that organised tours to Yugoslavia had been stopped. The Trade Union Council confirmed that the Ministry of Social Welfare had ordered cessation of the workers' holidays system and the Ministry of the Interior has stopped issuing passports and permits for Yugoslav visits.

If sanctions are continued, Yugoslavia may have to look harder at Italy, Switzerland and Austria, and perhaps further afield, if she wants industrial products and the means of building up her own industry.

Stop Press

BR. COTTON BOARDS' DECISION

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Reuter): The British Cotton Board tonight amended the export policy for cotton goods so as to end any differentiation between exports to hard currency and of British Empire markets.

During the period to the end of next month, the two types of markets will be classified together.

SCHOONER IN DISTRESS NEAR COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Aug. 10. (Reuter): According to a radio message received here this morning, the schooner "Shonas", proceeding to Colombo from Tuticorin with a cargo of jaggery and tamarind, is reported to be in distress off Negombo, about 23 miles north of Colombo. It is learned the Port Commissioners have despatched a tug to assist the schooner.

NEW OLYMPIC RECORD

LONDON, August 10, (API): S. Kim of Korea set up a new Olympic record in the middleweight class with a press of 122 and a half kilos.

K. Le Youni of Egypt also broke the previous record with a press of 120 kilos. F. I. Bellman equalled the old record with 117 and a half kilos.

GANGA IN SPATE

KANPUR, August 10, (API): The river Ganga is in spate and the water level today is 373 feet —(just a foot below the highest flood level recorded in the year 1914. About a dozen villages are reported to have been inundated and damage to crops on the both sides of the river is also reported. The water level is on the increase.

200 CASES OF CHOLERA IN 36 HOURS

PATNA August 10 Cholera has broken out in Patna in an epidemic form and about 200 cases have been admitted to Patna general hospital during the past 36 hours.

Sardar Says Accession Only Solution

PROMISES INTERNAL AUTONOMY IN HYDERABAD

But Compromise Will Mean Suicide, He Warns

NEW DELHI, AUG. 10 (API): SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, IN A STATEMENT IN THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT ON HYDERABAD TO-DAY SAID: "ACCESSION AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT ARE THE ONLY SOLUTIONS — ACCESSION WHICH WILL BRING HYDERABAD WITHIN THE AMBIT OF ALL-INDIA POLICY, THE ESSENTIAL SUBJECTS OF DEFENCE, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS, AND WHICH, AT THE SAME TIME, PRESERVES THE INTERNAL AUTONOMY OF THE STATE IN OTHER MATTERS. THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE ABOUT THIS. FOR COMPROMISE WILL MEAN SUICIDE."

Sardar Patel, making this statement while laying before the house a white paper on Hyderabad said:—

"Hon'ble members will have followed in the press the course of the long and protracted negotiations between the Government of India and the Nizam's Government. They are already aware of the terms on which negotiations were based; and they also know why these negotiations were unsuccessful. The understand the proble of Hyderabad, however, it is necessary not ony to have a knowledge of the events as they took place from day to day, but also correctly to appraise the background against which the negotiations were conducted.

In the White Paper which I have placed before the house, therefore, an attempt has been made to present in their proper setting all the various problems, geographical, historical, economic and others, that govern the situation All material not strictly necessary for this purpose has been excluded and the appendices comprise essential documents only.

There has been a considerable amount of correspondence between the Nizam's Government and the Government of India on the various issues, and it is intended to publish this correspondence separtely very soon.

"The paper before you will make it clear that the Government of India have done everything in their power to reach a friendly and amicable settlement, indeed, in their anxiety to secure goodwill and avoid all cause of bitterness, government were willing to make concessions to the Nizam which they would have found it difficult to justify to rulers of other Indian states who have so readily acceded to the Indian Union.

It causes me great regret that all our friendliness and desire for goodwill have been frustrated by the negative attitude of the Nizam and his government.

It must be a source of profound concern to all of us that those in control of affairs in Hyderabad should have found it necessary to shape their policies more to suit the wishes of a bellicose and rabidly communal organisation which shrinks from no crime to maintain its ascendency in the state.

The failure of Sir Mirza Ismail's recent efforts undertaken at the instance of the Nizam is another proof of the utterly unhelpful and hostile attitude of the Nizam and his government and of their determined opposition to all proposals for a friendly settlement.

In a recent statement Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has presaged a five year period of turmoil throughout the length and breadth of India.

One would normally ignore wishful thinking of this kind, and I am referring to it here merely because this statement shows the line of thought that is animating those who guide the distinies of Hyderabad at the moment.

Mir Laik Ali's hopes will be completely falsified but one cannot stress too often the vital need for eliminating the communal virus from the body politic; and I, therefore, take this opportunity to appeal, with all the earnestness I am capable of, to all sections of the country not to be led away by propaganda of this kind but to stand solidly by the Government.

SUICIDAL

Sir, the attitude of Government is clear and definite. An independent Hyderabad pursuing its own policies is a standing threat to the progress and prosperity, indeed to the very existence of the Indian Union.

Accession and responsible Government are the only solution—accession which will bring Hyderabad within the ambit of All-India policy on the essential subjects of defence, external affairs and communications, and which at the same time preserves the internal autonomy of the state in other matters. There can be no compromise about this, for compromise will mean suicide.

Meanwhile, the internal situation inside Hyderabad is rapidly deteriorating and the depredations of the Razakars on our borders are taxing our patience increasingly. I may not attempt to put any gloss on the seriousness of the situation. It is causing Government a very great deal of anxiety.

But Hon'ble Members may rest assured that we are watching the situation very carefully, and that we are well prepared to meet all possible eventualities. I would have liked to tell the House something more definite, but I am sure the House will appreciate that it would be unwise to disclose our policy and plan in advance. I can only ask the House to trust us and I assure Hon'ble Members that we shall not be found wanting.

Sardar Patel Throws Light On Border Incidents

(Continued from Page 1)

information available with the Government of India, there had been 197 raids into Indian territory involving the death of 73 persons, injury to 107 persons and abduction of 41 persons. The total estimated loss of property came to about Rs. nine lakhs in the raids of which reports had been received. The raids had taken place all along the borders of adjoining provinces Madras, Bombay and C. P. and Berar. In all cases, where Indian police and/or military were within reasonable distance, the attacks were repulsed and the raiders were driven back in time. Protests had also been lodged with the Hyderabad Government, out since these had proved ineffective, we gave instructions to our police and military to pursue the raiders right inside the Nizam's territory, if necessary. As the members must have read in the papers, these instructions were being implemented.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh asked whether Government were aware that as a reaction to the atrocities committed by the Razakars against the Hindu population of Hyderabad, great resentment was being felt by the people all over the country and if so, what steps had the Government been taking to stop those atrocities.

Sardar Patel: "Yes. This has been repeatedly brought notice of His Exalted Highness the Nizams Government. The Hon'ble Member is perhaps aware that one of the points on which there is absence of agreement between the Governments of Hyderabad and India is the demand for the disbandment of the Razakars and formation of a truly representative Government in the State. Government is fully alive to the situation in Hyderabad and to its reaction in India and is taking all possible measures to restore peaceful conditions".

Mr. Krishnamurthy Rao asked whether Government were aware that batches of Muslims from States and Provinces of the Indian Dominion were taken to Hyderabad, trained under Razakars in their methods, and sent back to their place to create trouble as fifth columnists?

Sardar Patel said that Government had received some reports to this effect. Provincial Governments were keeping a close watch on the situation and taking appropriate action against the individuals concerned, whenever necessary.

Sardar Patel said in reply to Mr. Z. H. Lari that some persons had been arrested in the United Provinces for activities connected with the Razakar organisation of Hyderabad. They had enlisted recruits, collected money for the Razakars and attempted to persuade people to join hands with the Razaks, when they attacked India.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava asked whether the Government's attention had been drawn to the fact that a number of Hyderabad state agents were at work among Muslim subjects of the Indian Union and were trying to induce doubtful elements to enter Hyderabad state and to join the Hyderabad armies or to indulge in acts of plunder, loot and arson of Hindu property in Hyderabad State.

Sardar Patel replied that Provincial Governments were keeping a close watch on the situation and taking appropriate action whenever necessary.

Question: What economic sanctions, if any, have been applied by the Government so far against Hyderabad state and with what result?

Sardar Patel: It will be wrong to describe the measures adopted by the Government of India as economic sanctions. What they have done is to ensure that arms and ammunition and other materials which may assist the war preparation of the state do not find their way into Hyderabad. For this purpose, the entry of such commodities into Hyderabad without a permit has been prohibited. Care has been taken to ensure that adequate supplies of essential commodities such as salt, medicines and chlorine etc., are made available to Hyderabad.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes:

A report appeared recently in some of the newspapers in Bombay quoting the Home Minister as saying that no action had been taken against any newspaper without consulting the Press Advisory Committee. This report is slightly inaccurate. What he said was that except in one or two cases, no action had been taken against any newspaper without consulting the Press Advisory Committee.

Since the Congress Ministry came into office, 818 cases have been placed before the Advisory Committee. Out of these, only in one case the Government differed from the views of the Committee. And there was only one case which was not referred to the Committee and this was a long time ago.

It will thus be seen that except in one or two cases, the Government of Bombay has always acted only with the consent of the Press Advisory Committee.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Aug. 10

Previous Closing	31.12
Today's Opening	31.05
Difference	—7
Today's Closing	31.02
Difference	—10

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Aug. 10

Silver Bullion Forward Rs.	175 12
Gold Forward	112 0
Sovereign	74 12
EXPECTATION:	
Coton Jarila Sept.	574 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Aug. 10

New York Stock Exchange opening prices.

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted. General Motors 63-1/4 (exdividend). United States steel common 78-1/4. United States steel preferrence unquoted.

INDIA REFUSES TO SUBMIT TO NIZAM'S BLACKMAILING

Delhi White Paper On Hyderabad

Disingenuous Subterfuge In Negotiations Exposed

RAZAKARS' BID TO ENROL FIVE LAKHS AND RULE STATE WITH WORST TYPE OF TERRORISM

NEW DELH/, August 10 (U.P.I.): "The Government of India cannot afford to be helpless spectators of orgies of misrule in Hyderabad. If the law and order situation there, which already shows signs of collapse, further deteriorates and thereby imperils peace and good order in India, the Government of India would unquestionably be involved."

This reiteration of the Government of India's policy is contained in their White Paper on Hyderabad, which was laid on the table of the Indian Constituent Assembly (Legislative) today.

Further elucidating the Government's policy the White Paper continues: "In the age of aeroplane when feudalism and petty sovereignties are an anachronism, the Government of India as the dominant power in India responsible for the defence and general security of the country cannot be expected to admit the Nizam's claim to independence; more so when it has no sanction of the will of the people behind it and comes only from the Nizam—whose "attitude, to quote from the British Resident at Hyderabad in 1926, 'leaves but a faint hope that he would, if he realises his dreams of unchecked absolutions, consider the welfare of his people in the least degree"—and the handful at the peak of his feudal pyramid."

MAKE-SHIFTS WON'T WORK

"There is only one way of resolving the Indo-Hyderabad political deadlock the State's accession to India and the democratisation of its administration. Any other make-shift arrangements made with Nizam's Government must be a brittle affair which will crack at the first stress. To adopt such a course would be to submit to blackmail; it would be a breach of faith with the other Indian States and a betrayal of the interests of the millions of people of Hyderabad."

NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

As for Nizam's so-called special claims for preferential treatment among the Indian Rulers, the White Paper proves that his status under British Paramountcy was no better than that of other Rulers and that his position was anything but of pre-eminence. On the contrary, by the interposition of their authority in Hyderabad more repeatedly and effectively than in other States, and by negativing all claims of Hyderabad to preferential treatment in various authoritative announcements the British did everything that was possible to disabuse the Nizam's mind of his perverse and erroneous notions."

RIGHTS REVERT TO PEOPLE

"The Government of India," says the White Paper, "are firmly of the view that whatever sovereign rights reverted to the States on the lapse of Paramountcy, they vest in the people and conditions must be created in every State for a free and unfettered exercise of these rights."

Hyderabad—Part Of India

A separate chapter in the White Paper under the heading "Hyderabad—a part of India" disproves in detail "the astounding assertion" of the Nizam that Hyderabad, in fact, is a country and is organised as a country. The population of the State, numbering 16 and half million (86-1/2 per cent Hindus, 12-1/2 per cent Muslims and 1 per cent others) is completely homogenous with the poulation of the surrounding countries, over 7 million being Telugu-speaking, over 4 million Marathi-speaking and over 2 million speaking Kanarese. No national barriers separate the border areas of Hyderabad from the contiguous areas of India. Hyderabad is entirely dependent on India for its railways and postal, telegraphic, telephonic and air communications landlocked. It has no access to the outer world except through India.

NO ANALOGY

An independent state completely landlocked within the heart of another is an unheard of proposition. To compare Hyderabad to Switzerland or Austria, on the ground that they are landlocked and have no access to sea, is to turn one's back on elementary history and geography. Switzerland and Austria have common frontiers with more than one state and their policies and economy have accordingly developed on a different basis. If all the Provinces of India were independent states and one of the three provinces bordering Hyderabad questioned the right of this state to independence on the ground that it was landlocked, the analogy of Switzerland and Austria would hold good. As it is, however, the distinctive and decisive feature of Hyderabad's geographical set-up is that if it makes with a foreign state any defence, economic or other arrangements which are prejudicial to India's interets it cannot implement such arrangements without violating India's sovedeignty over her own territories. An analogy nearer the mark will be provided if the state of Colorado asserted independence against the U.S.A. and the country of Worcester of Warwick against Great Britain. Even more perverse is the astounding statement that India's demand for Hyderabad's accession is comparable to Canada's demand for the incorporation of Newfoundland a separate island state, having no geographical link with Canada.

NO TRADITION OF STATE OR NATION

Refuting further the claim that Hyderabad has always been organised as a country, the White Paper proceeds to observe: "The history of Hyderabad is singularly devoid of any distinguishing features which constitute the heritable traditions of a state or a nation. Historically, Hyderabad falls in the category of the states which were founded by the officials of the foreign invaders and consolidated during the emergence of the British power.

Neither, therefore, in its origin nor in its achievement does it compare favourable with the historic state like Udaipur which had established themselves before the main waves of foreign invasions and whose history enshrines glorious deeds of chivalry and sacrifices in the cause of freedom or personal honour. The history of Hyderabad has been one of unprincipal opportunism abortive quest for power and inglorious and uninterrupted dependence."

"The people of Hyderabad", continues the White Paper, "have been influenced by the same political idealogies and aspirations and collective impulses as those in the rest of India. But the present political structure of Hyderabad is mediaeval, at its apex being the Nizam, who "is credited with the belief that he is the heir of the Moghal Emperors and with the ambition of attaining unrestricted personal sovereignty."

STANDSTILL AGREEMENT — A SUBTERFUGE

Tracing the course of negotiations which terminted in the signing of the Standstill Agreement on November 29, 1947, the White Paper points out how the leading advisers of Nizam had impressed on him the advisability of a temporary agreement in order to get a "full and comparative peace during which we can see how the two Dominions get along and how for we can prepare ourselves for a more genuine display of independence later on."

Little did the Government of India suspect, adds the document, that the Nizam and his advisers considered the Standstill Agreement only as a ruse to gain time and to secure the elimination of the Indian army, which was a serious obstacle to the operation of their plans.

The Government of India implemented their part of the Agreement by ordering the withdrawal of their troops from the Hyderabad State.

BREACHES OF AGREEMENT

On the other hand, on the question of implementing their obligations the Nizam's Government adopted a very unhelpful attitude; thus for instance they totally repudiated their obligations under the States Forces Scheme of 1939, which was the basic agreement in relation to defence save by the Standstill Agreement and declined to accept tthe appointment of a States Military Adviser, declaring that the whole scheme had lapsed.

They also committed breaches of the Standstill Agreement by negotiating an agreement with the Pakistan Government for advancing a loan of Rs. 20 crores and by promulgating an Ordinance banning Indian currency in Hyderabad.

THEY WANTED ONLY ARMS

During negotiations which took place subsequently on the issue of Hyderabad's accession, it was becoming plain that the State's Premier, Mr. Laik Ali, was only anxious on one point, namely, immediate supply by the Government of India of modern arms and equipment for 25,000 troops and 55,000 police and a free flow of army disposals and military stores which the Nizam's Government had purchased in large quantities all over India.

RAZAKARS PROBLEM

In April, however, the position was made clear by the Prime Minister of India that in order to ease the tension in Hyderabad and to pave the way for further discussions the Razakars should be brought under control and as a first step, their processions, public meetings demonstrations and speeches should be banned; the leaders and members of the State Congress should be released; and a new and representative interim Government should be immediately formed. However, no effective action was taken by the Nizam's Government to fulfil these conditions.

In the meantime, the activities of the Razakars were mounting in intensity and violence. The Government of India felt that the forbearance, which they had been showing in the face of openly provocative activities was being taken as a sign ofweakness. On May 15, 1948, therefore, they called upon the Nizam's Government, among other things, to declare illegal and disband the Razakars' organisation but the Nizam's Government did not comply with this demand and in order to prevent the incursions of the Razakars into the Indian territory, Indian troops had to be stationed on Indian borders.

ALL EFFORTS PROVE FRUITLESS

"The last phase of the negotiations in May and June, 1948, is illustrative of the intentions and policy of the Nizam as regards his state's permanent association with the Dominion of India. The Indian Government went to the farthest limit consistent with their fundamental policy. Still even Lord Mountbatten's personal appeal to the Nizam on June 18 to accept the draft agreement drawn up by the Indian Government after long and protracted talks with the Hyderabad's representatives was of no avail."

DISINGENUOUS SUBTERFUGE

Referring to the reasons given by the Nizam's Council for rejecting the draft agreement the White Paper says: "It was inconceivable that a settlement which had taken so much effort to reach would be rejected for the amazing reasons as put forward by the Nizam's Council. The Government of India could draw from it no other conclusion than that the Council's reasons were a disingenuous subterfuge to avoid the honest admission that they were unwilling to undertake the other steps for which the agreement provided including, for instance, the disbandment of the Razakars."

RAZAKARS: A MENACE TO SECURITY

Since July 1947, says the document, the Ittehad, under Nizam inspiration, has been converted into a shock brigade for creating conditions in which the much-coveted theocratic state may come into existence.

With this end in view a quasi-military organization, known as the Razakars has been built up. Militarist demonstrations are a part of their daily routine; and military tactics are being imparted to them in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. A Razakar, on enrolment, pledges his life to the Ittehad, to Hyderabad and to his leader and vows "to fight to the last to maintain the supremacy of the Muslim power".

The headquarters of the Razakars are in Hyderabad City. Seventy thousand men, women and children have undergone training; 1,50,900 members are on the rolls, and recruitment is going on briskly to reach the figure of 5,00,000 of Razakars.

ACTIVITIES OF RAZAKARS

The activities of Razakars may be classified as follows:

(a) staging frequent demonstrations all over the State; (b) terrorising individuals connected with movements which seek the accession of Hyderabad to the Dominion of India or the introduction of responsible Governmentt in the State; (c) organising border raids into Indian Dominion territory; (d) Inflicting reprisals, with or without the police, and the military, on villages or individuals suspected of being pro-State Congress or obstructive to the Razakars; (e) Raking upon themselves the duties of customs officers in searching the luggage and belonging of railway and road passengers;

(f) preventing unofficial investigations by agencies or individuals into the internal situation in Hyderabad; (g) Overawing the public by staging marches of uniformed volunteers with spears, swords or muzzle-loaders on cycles, in buses and lorries, by firing empty shots into the air; and (h) infiltrating into Indian Dominion territory in order to carry on espionage work; to smuggle arms and ammunition into the State; to recruit volunteers from Dominion territory for the army, the police and other services; and to create disaffection among the Muslims of India and to carry on a 'jehad' (religious war.)

The Razakars who are well armed, well-financed by loot and contribution by State, and command free transport facilities, have also good publicity resources.

"TERRORISM OF WORST TYPE"

"The internal conditions of Hyderabad State have become a scandal and the majority population has to suffer terrorism of the worst type", the White Paper continues.

A few incidents of such terrorism are given and a reference is made to the letter of resignation addressed by Mr. J. V. Joshi, till lately Minister in Hyderabad, to Mr. Laik Ali. In all districts of Hyderabad, the Razakars rule prevails, often supported by police and the military, and in all cases connived at by them.

No Razakar has been known so far to have been brought to book for any atrocity, however violent and unlawful.

As a result of the unchecked terrorism of the Razakars, a large number of people are migrating from the State to the territories of the Indian Dominion.

BORDER RAIDS

Describing the raids on the villages in the border territory of Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, of which the recent Nanaj incident is typical, the White Paper sums up their technique thus:

Firstly, the raiders are composed partly of Razakars and partly of what may be described as 'official agents of the Nizam's Government', e.g. Arabs in the State service, armed sepoys from the State forces, etc.

Secondly, the incursions into the Dominion territory were ostensibly in search of "undesirable characters" alleged to have taken shelter in the Dominion territory.

Thirdly, the motive for these raids was in most cases extortion of money.

In these raids, even villagers from the Hyderabad side joined with guns, swords and lathis. Men with means are carried away and released only on payment of ransom.

Fourthly, taking advantage of the contiguity of the borders and the necessity of having to pass through State territory in having access to the Indian enclaves, the Nizam's customs officers, police and military, the Razakars and even pro-Razakar villagers search and harass Indian citizens in transit through State territory. In most of the cases in the course of the search, property was looted or ransom extracted.

AIMED TO CAUSE PANIC

Fifthly, raids are being organized in order to cause panic within the Indian border. Arabs in State service have indulged in raids with this motive.

HYDERABAD'S PROPAGANDA

The main planks of Hyderabad's propaganda against the Indian Government are firstly, that they insisted on unconditional surrender of Hyderabad's sovereignty without ascertaining the wishes of the people and secondly, that Hyderabad has been put under an Economic blockade which is depriving the State of essential commodities, drugs, chemicals etc.

Contradicting the first of these flashhoods, the White Paper shows how the suggestion of the plebescite had first come from Lord Mountbatten consequent on the following declaration made by Sardar Patel on August 27, 1947:"

"If, however, the Nizam's Government are still unable to decide their course in the only right direction in which it lies, His Exalted Highness must agree to submit the issue to the judgment of his people and abide by the decision. We, on our side will be content to accept whatever might be the result of such a referendum."

The offer of the Government of India was made in all earnestness Its categorical rejection by the Nizam is typical of his and his Government's negative attitude. In his telegraphic reply to the Governor-General of India he made the following assertion: "I should also like to point out that the problems of the constitutional position of Hyderabad are such that the question of referendum does not arise."

FRAUD ON PEOPLE

When therefore, the Nizam and his Government complain against the so-called denial of self-determination, they mean in fact that a small clique should have unfettered power to dominate the masses. The Nizam's Government wish to hold a plebiscite under the conditions in which a small militant group controls the destinies of the people and the Razakars are left free to terrorise the people into submission. Plebiscite without an Interim Government, representative of and satisfactory in the majority population in Hyderabad will only be a fraud on the people".

NO BAN ON ESSENTIALS

As for the other charge alleging ruthless and comprehensive blockade by the Government of India the document gives sufficient data to disprove that any embargo has been placed on the export to Hyderabad of any of the necessities of life, such as, food-stuffs, salt, clorine and medical supplies. Out of 20.000 tons of food grains originally allotted to the State for the year 1948, already by the end of June, 14,338 tons have been despatched to it. There is no embargo on medicines being sent to Hyderabad, and one firm alone transported into the State during the first week of June stores worth Rs 15 lakhs. From April to June 1948, Madras exported to the State 178 maunds of medical stores. West Bengal 14-1/2 maunds, C.P. 51 cases and besides these ampules, vaccines, tubes etc., of medicines weighing 900 lbs. were sent by a firm in Calcutta. Hyderabad received during the period April-June, 251.000 maunds of salt from Madras and C. P. Not a single application for the supply of Chlorine to Hyderabad has been so far rejected, the State obtaining a monthly quota from Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., from Bombay 1,868 lbs. of chlorine were recently despatched. The Government of India could not accept such a course because it would bring hardship and misery to the vast population of Hindus and poor Muslims and cause no discomfort either to the Nizam or to his advisers

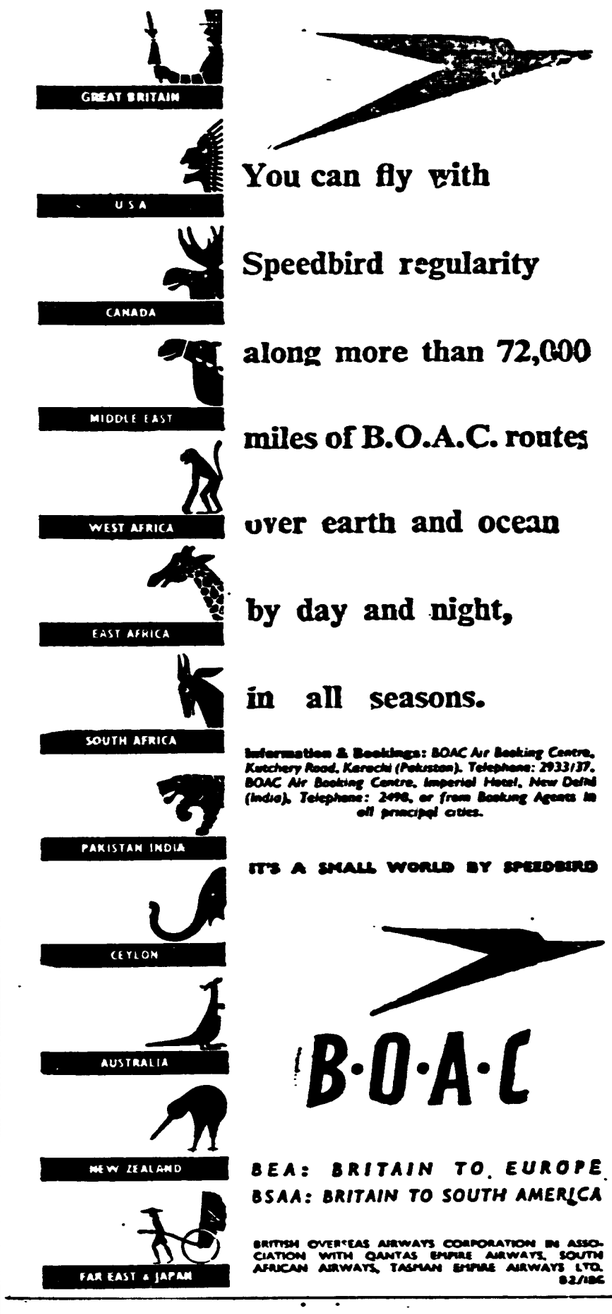
Fundamentals Govering Paramountcy Remains

"As regards the operation of Paramountcy", says the document in its concluding portion, "in relation to essential matters affecting it the well-being of the country such as defence and security, although Paramountcy has lapsed, the fundamentals on which it rested still remain."

"The basic feature of the whole arrangement was not that the British possessed paramountcy rights and were, therefore paramount, but that they were paramount and therefore had paramountcy rights. It is inherent in the geographical position of Hyderabad that the Government of India assume the responsibility of protecting Hyderabad against external aggression, as they must. They must also have the right to ensure that Hyderabad does not impair India's defence arrangements and also does not develop into a threat India's peace and security"

Amrit Kaur Fo Madanapalle

MADRAS, Aug. 10 (API).Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, arrived here this evening by plane from Delhi. She immediately left by car for Madanapalle where she is to inaugurate the BCG Vaccination programme tomorrow. She will return to Madras on August 16 and leave for Delhi the next day.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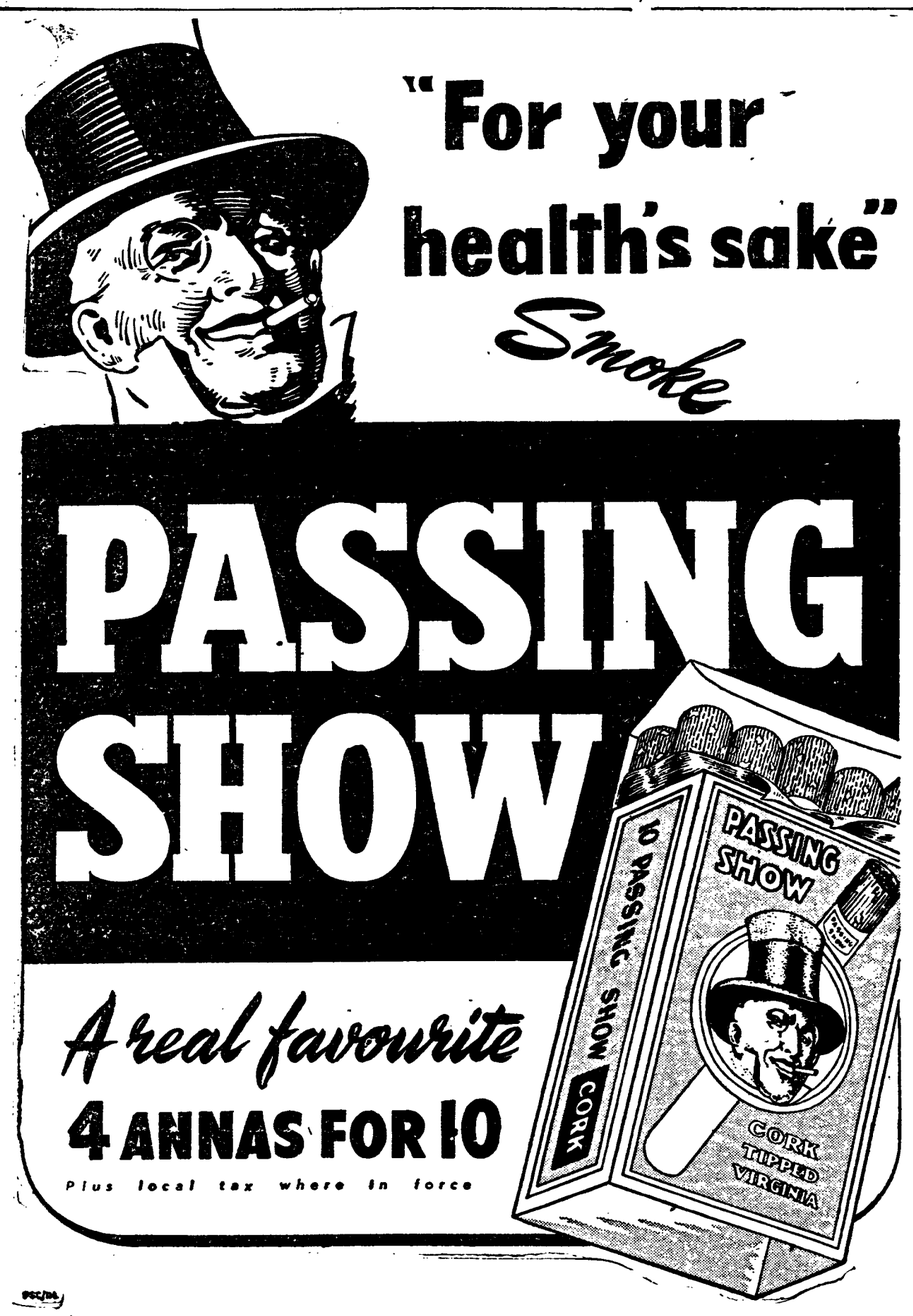

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Tata Steels Record Small Further Improvement

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened very steady with quotation slightly over yesterday's closing levels. The general sentiment was better but in the absence of buying support prices did not move up but in the renewed liquidation a portion of the early improvement was lost in the scattered selling. Thus, we had only narrow price movement suggesting, uncertain price outlook. As pointed before the market is inclined to await developments regarding cloth control.

Tata Steel Defds. opened Rs. 9 higher at Rs. 1,640 and after improving at Rs. 1645 retreated at Rs. 1,637-8 and steadied at Rs. 1,642-8 under mixed trading. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 318-8 and improved at Rs. 319-8 but reacted at Rs. 218.

Cotton mill shares also opened very steady, but the opening rise induced some realizing which wiped off the gains. Bombay Dyeings Shares opened at Rs. 1,072-8 and declined at Rs. 1,065. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 317 and after declining at Rs. 314-8, steadied at Rs. 316-8. Swadeshis opened at Rs. 314 and after improving at Rs. 315 quietened at Rs. 312. Simplex Shares stood at Rs. 206 while Finlays were done at Rs. 311. Gokaks changed hands at Rs. 310-8. Tata Mills were done at Rs. 72, while Central Indias and Colabas were quoted at Rs. 288 and 166-4 respectively.

Bank shares were fairly steady Barodas came in business at Rs. 165. Centrais were steady at Rs. 90 while Imperials (Old) were quoted at Rs. 2,050 Reserve Bank Shares opened at Rs. 115-8 and after improving at Rs. 116 quietened at Rs. 115. New India Insurance shares were quoted at Rs. 66-4.

Ahmedabad Electrics were quoted at Rs. 118-12 and Tata Hydros were quoted at Rs. 161. Bombay Suburban Electrics were quoted at Rs. 150.

In the miscellaneous sections Bombay Burmas were comparatively quiet but Scindias were steady. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 167-12, Belapurs after opening at Rs. 288 declined at Rs. 279. Bombay Burmas after improving at Rs. 433-12 declined at Rs. 428-12. Scindias were done at Rs. 27-2 while Premier Constructions were quoted at Rs. 197.

The opening improvement was influenced by reports of delay in the Death Duty Bill but internal political developments checked buying support.

FORWARD SECTION

	Rs.	a.
Bombay Dyeing (12-8 17-8)	1063	12
Kohinoor Mills (6-12)	315	8
Swadeshi Mills (22) X.R.	311	0
Central Indian Mills (4)	286	8
Simplex Mills	206	0
New Great Eastern (10)	162	0
Gokak Mills (9 plus 3)	310	8
Indore Malwa (21)	512	8
Century Spinning (15)	532	8
Colaba Land and Mill (12)	166	4
Indian Bleaching (6)	183	8
Swan Mills (20)	349	0
Finlay Mills (15)	310	8
Morarji Goculdas	495	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	525	0
Meyer Mills (12)	150	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	5 6
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	13	3 6
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	2	3-6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	241	4
Podar (S)	170	0
Khatau Makanjee (8)	267	8
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	318	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-14-1)	1640	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7 1Y2)	141	0
CEMENTS		
Associated Cement (5)	167	8
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	426	4
Belapur Sugar (12) X.R.	279	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	37	8
Scindia Steam (1-4)	26	15
Premier Construction	196	8
Tata Chemicals	16	1
Tata Oil (2)	57	0
Indian Iron (0-6)	26	5
Bengal Steel (0-8)	22	1
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	161	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1530	0
Tata Power (50)	1631	4

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5) X.D.	75	0
Phoenix Mills (50)	446	4
Indian Manufacturing	4260	0
Koorla Mills (5) X.R.	148	12
Dawn Mills (40)	1545	0
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	217	8
Minerva Mills (12)	161	4
Bradbury Mills	680	0
Bharucha Dfd. (0-4)	5	5
Bharat Mills (2)	38	12
Mysore Spg. Mills	185	10
Madhovji Dharamsi (0-12)	15	0
Model Mills (12-8)	185	0
Lakhmi Cotton (25)	727	8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	286	4
Western India (40)	4010	0
Standard Mills (15)	580	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	4520	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0/8)	12	8
Hindustar Mills (40)	4185	0
Tata Mills (3)	72	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	275	0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	85	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	12	4
Madhusudan S (2/8)	47	0
Shrinivas Mills	195	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	126	4
Berar Mills	275	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
Colaba Land Coupon	43	0
New Great New	153	
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8)	118	2
Surat Electricity (2-8)	151	4
Karachi Electric Supply (2)	141	4
Broach Elec. Supply (0-5)	11	0
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	13
Amalgamated (0-12)	13	4
Nagpur Electricity (1/12)	53	4
Poona Electric Supply	155	0
Bombay Suburban Old (3)	148	12
Bombay Suburban New (2) XD	131	4
BANK SHARES		
Reserve Bank (2-12) X.D.	114	8
Imperial Bank of India (35)	2045	0
Imperial Bank P. P. (8-12)	510	0
Central Bank Old (1-8)	89	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	91	0
Bank of India (4)	207	8
Union Bank of India	9	9
Bank of Baroda (3-8)	165	0
Habib Bank (4)	163	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52	8
United Commercial (1-8)	61	12
Jaipur Bank (1/6)	48	0
Hindustan Commercial	27	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Exhange Bank of I. & A. (1/8)	38	0
Eastern Bank (0/14/6)	105	0
Bank of India Coupon	37	8
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental Life (125)	5150	0
Empire of India (10)	687	8
New India Assurance (1-8)	66	4
Jupiter General (1/4)	25	0
Vulcan Insurance (0/10)	13	8
Indian Mercantile (2)	44	0
Universal Fire (0/4)	11	0
British India General (9-12)		
N. D.	23	4
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune Assurance	2	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	21	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1-4)	108	8
Mymensingh Kenate (2)	103	4
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1/4)	103	12
Pachora-Jamner Rly. (2/8)	107	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Alcock Ashdown (15)	323	12
Bombay Steamer (28)	610	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	153	12
British Burma Petrol	2	4
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	79	0
Kemp and Co. (New)	462	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	475	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	99	8
Western India Match (7-5)	306	4
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	41	0
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0/12)	21	0
Alembic Chemical (15)	XR 202	8
Supreme India	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	73	0
Bombay Uganda	69	0
Bombay Motor Cycle	42	0
Walchand Nagar Industries	230	0
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	107	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	910	0
Hydary Construction	19	8
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	8
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1307	8
Tata Power (7/8)	1395	0
Hydro Electric (7)	133	2
Bombay Steamer (6)	307	8
Central India (5)	645	0
Swadeshi Mills	146	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640	0
Lakshmi Mills	280	0
New Great Mills (5/8)	222	8
Poddar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	113	2
Bradbury Bills (7-8)	365	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	131	4
Premier Construction 1st (6½)	120	0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	122	8
Amalgamated (5/8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	135	0
Walchand Nagar Indus. (7)	250	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	120	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	127	8
Mackenzie 2nd	125	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	4
Khatau Mills	105	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	105	0
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	111	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	117	9
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (2-7)	2	10
British India Corporation (0-10)	8	2
Burma Corporation	3	5
New Victoria Mill	3	12
New Victoria Mill (Pref.)	5	4
Phalton Sugar (8)	130	0
Gold Mohur (20)	325	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	375	0
Sajjan Mills (3)	225	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	195	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	205	0
Air Service	11	4
Ambica Air Lines	16	10
Air India	147	8
Hind Motor	6	3 6
Indian Steam	11	11

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay August 10.

Tata Ordinary 318, Tata Deferred 1640, Indian Iron 264, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22-1, Bombay Dyeing 1063-12, Central India 286-8, Gokak 310-8, Kohinoor 315-8, Simplex 206, Swadeshi 311, Tata Power 1631-4, Associated Cement 167-8, Belapur 279, Bombay Burma (Old) 426-4, Scindia 26-15, Central Bank 89, New India 66-4, Tata 2nd Pref. 141.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 9.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	77
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	119-1/2
National Bank of India	34-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6381.

GOLD AND SILVER

Utter Absence Of Business

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The Bullion market remains dull with utter absence of any important business as outsiders have deserted the exchange.

Professional operators with their extensive resources control entire floating stocks and there are no imports. Thus often bears were badly caught and suffered heavy losses.

Outsiders are not likely to be fooled and they are not selling short. Thus without sellers it is impossible to have transactions.

However professional operators are now interested in tejimandi or option business and as they are controlling the market are in a position to absorb most of the premium money.

To-day the market was narrow and prices moved within a narrow range of annas two. Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 175-10 and Spot Silver was placed at Rs. 176-2. Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 111-12 and Ready Gold business was reported at Rs. 112-8 while Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74-12. The market was dull with little business.

Closing quotations are as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	176 4 0
Forward Silver	175 12 0
Ready Gold	112 8 0
Forward Gold	111 12 0

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

U. S. Price of foreign silver 74-5/8 cents.

SALES OF TREASURY BILL

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 10th August. Total amount offered was Rs. 9,65,00,000-0-0. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-0 were allotted approximately 62 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 6,00,-00,000-0-0, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-8-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 17th August up to 11 a.m. at Bombay, and up to the close of business on Monday, the 16th August, at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 20th August.

During the week ended the 6th August, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 5,74,50,000-0-0 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	101 1
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97 4
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100 4
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100 2
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98 14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99 0
3 per cent 1936 Con.	99 3
3 per cent 1949-52	101 3
3 Pe rcent 1951-54	102 11
3 per cent 1953-56	102 13
3 per cent 1957	102 10
3 per cent 1950-61	102 4
3 per cent 1963-65	101 3
3 per cent 1966-75	100 10
3 per cent 1970-75	100 7
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105 6
4 per cent 1948-53	101 6
4 per cent 1960-70	110 13
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104 8
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112 6
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	116 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98 8
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98 12
3 per cent Punjab 1952	98 12
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101 4
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101 4
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 10
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 10
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 10
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952	99 0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100 4
3 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111 0
5 per cent Bom. Muni 1959	114 0
6 per cent Bom. Muni 1954	116 0
3-1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	101 10
6 K. P. T.	112 0

LONDON, BULLION

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Silver: Spot 45d.
.. Forward 45d.
Gold bars fine per oz £8-12-3

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.

September 2.22-1/8.
December 2.25.
May 2.20-1/8.
July 2.07-1/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

The produce market was quiet today with increased offerings in linseed while groundnuts were steady. Oils were unchanged. Later on the market was easy. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	Rs.	34	0 0
Coromandal ready		33	12 0
Bold		33	0 0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready		29	4 0
September		154	11 0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready		27	6 0
September		28	0 0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready receipt		19	4 0
Groundnut September		19	5 0
Groundnut October		19	1 0
Groundnut November		18	5 0
Groundnut December		17	15 0
Linseed Oil		18	6 0
Castorseed First Pressing		18	8 0
Castorseed Commercial quality		16	8 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, 10.

Cotton Bales	2546
Linseed	3111
Groundnuts	6002
Gram	10
Castorseeds	118
Mahura	510
Cottonseed	457
Poppyseed	295
Rice	49627

SUGAR PRICES

BOMBAY, Aug. 10

Small Grain	109	8	0
Medium	112	8	0
Big Size	114	8	0
Extra Big	117	0	0
August	38	14	0
October	37	12	0
January	32	14	0
Arrivals Bags	2272		

METAL MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 10

Tin Shravan	62	8	0
Aso	63	8	0
Copper Shravan	91	8	0
Aso	91	12	0

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 10

45X11	
Ready	111
July/September	112
October/December	113-3/4
D. W. 40X28 (Per 100 Bags).	
Ready	116 0 0
July/September	116 8 0
October/December	117 0 0

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Aug. 10

150 D. August	4	7	6
150 D. September	4	7	9
150 D. Ready	4	8	0
120 D. Ready	4	11	0
20/22 Yellow Silk			
Ready	26	1	0
August	26	1	0
September	26	4	0

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, Aug 10

PER CANDY	
Shravan dely	1065 to 1070
PER CWT.	
Bhadarva dely.	200 to 202
Aso dely	198 to 200

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 9.

T. T. London on:

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325, Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50

Mixed Outlook On Worth Street Cloth Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPA): On the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today, traders were dealt an unexpected surprise in the government's cotton crop estimate and the session lapsed into dullness on Monday while traders waited to see the effect on price levels. Buyers and sellers assumed a mixed viewpoint on the outlook for fabric prices.

While some conveners believed that the bountiful crop "would have a tremendous effect" on buying sentiment, other quarters pointed out that producer impoundings under the government loan programme might act to tighten the raw cotton supply in commercial channels

Others said increased wage rates currently in force by a number of southern mills might counter-balance the raw cotton decline

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Agust 10

MILLS

Apollo 3/6 3/5/6
B. Dyeing 1072/8 65 66/4 63/12
C. India 289 89/8 86/8
C. Pref. 645
Century 532/8
Colaba 166/4
Elphinstone Ord. 77 75
Finlay 310/8 12 10/8
Gokak 312 11 12 10/8
I. U. Defd. 2/3/6
I. U. Ord. 13/4 12/2 13/4 13/3/16
Indore 515 12/8
Khatau 267/8
Kohinoor 317 14/8 16/8 15 15/8
Laxmi 727/8
Model 183/12
Morarji 495
Meyer 150
Mysore 185/10
New Union 12/4
Podar 170
Simplex 208 6
Swadeshi 314 15 11/8 13 11
Swan 349
Tata Mills 72
Baroda 165 64 65
Central 90/4 89
Imperial Old 2050 45
Imperial New 511/4 812 10
India 207 6/12
Reserve 115/8 16 14/8
Union 9/9
U. Commercial 61/12

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 118-12, ..0 18-2
Andhra Valley 1527-8, 30
„ Pref 1307-8
Suburban 150, 48-2, 48-12
Karachi 138-12, 41-4
Hydro 161
Surat 151-4
Hydro Pref 133-2
Power 1633-12, 31-4

INSURANCE

B. I. General 23-4 (ex div)
New India 66-4, 66, 66-4

STEAMER

B. Steam 610
Scindia 27-2, 27-3, 27-1, 27-2, 26-15

STEEL

B. Steel 22-5, 22-1
I. Iron 26-7, 26-5, 26-6, 26-4, 26-5
Tata Defd 1640, 45, 37-8, 42-8, 40
„ Ord 318-8, 19-8, 18-8, 19, 18, 18-8, 18
„ IInd pref 140-8, 41.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 323-12, 25, 23-12
A.C.C. Old 167-8, 67-12, 67-8
„ New 107-8
Belapur 288, 77, 80, 79
B.B. Old 432-8, 33-12, 30, 31-4, 26-4
„ New 155 53-12
„ Petrol 2-4
I. Bleaching 183-8
P. Const. 196-8, 97-8, 96-8
„ IInd pref 120
Shivrajpur 38, 37-8
Tata Chem 16, 16-1
„ Oil 57-3, 57
Wimco 303-12 7-8, 6-4

SPECIAL

Central Bank New 90
Indian Bank Coupon 38-8, 37-8

BOMBAY COTTON

Prices Reach New Low Level On Heavy Selling

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The local cotton market was influenced to-day by surprisingly large American cotton crop estimate of above 15 million bales.

The estimated yield of 313.5 lbs. per acre is a record one and world mills will be in a position to secure easily all requirements. With such huge supplies it will be a buyers's market in place of sellers hitherto.

The market opened Rs. 6 lower at Rs. 585 as compared with yesterday's close and declined at Rs. 584. At this level there was some covering and the market recovered three points at Rs 587 and steadied at Rs. 586.

The market reacted at Rs. 583-4 but again feebly rallied at Rs. 587. This was the highest level for the day as later prices were pressed down to new low levels. September declined at Rs 579 on general selling and rallied at Rs. 581. There was renewed selling and the market declined at Rs. 577.

Today the market closed one hour early as a mark of respect to the death of a member. Closing quotation at 3-30 p.m. was the lowest level as under:—

I.C.C. September 573 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September contract is 838 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Aug. 9.

October	31.12—53
October Highest	31.64—01
October Lowest	31.01—64
December	31.23—50
March	31.34—43
May	31.25—41
Middling Spot	32.37—61

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Aug. 9.

October	31.03—51
December	31.15—50
March	31.28—46
May	31.16—48
Middling Spot	31.15—65

WALL STREET MARKET BARELY STEADY

Nervousness Regarding Moscow Discussions

NEW YORK, August 9: Prices fluctuated narrowly in limited trading reflecting lack of important week-end developments. Main attention was focussed on Moscow East-West talks and President Truman's ultimate action on the credit control legislation which for business will mean higher interest rates on money borrowed from banks and possibility higher rates on money raised by the sale of securities.

The averages were Industrials 183.07 and rails 61.21.

Nervousness regarding the prolonged and newsless Moscow discussions brought losses covering one point or so. Selected steels, minings, oils electric manufacturings, motors, rails, tobaccos and farm implements were particularly affected.

Additional pleasing earnings and dividends as well as estimates of 7/10 of a point rise this week in steel ingot operations to 94.9 per cent. of capacity—the best since the end of June—were noted but did not affect the market. Rallying efforts were feeble and the market finished barely steady at or around the day's low levels.

Calcutta Shares Firm With Good Turnover

CALCUTTA, August 10 (A.P.I.): Firmness continued in all sections and a good turnover was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 2.30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government paper 98-14 three per cent loan 1986 98-2 three per cent 1949-52 101-1 three per cent 1953-55 102-12 s lots three per cent victory 1957 102-10 three per cent loan 1970-75 100-11 s lot.

BANKS: Bengal Central Bank 10-6 Bharat Bank 4-14 Reserve Bank 110/-

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 12-5 Dunbar 307/- Elgin Mills 60/- Muir Mills 332-8 New Victoria Ordy 4-1 Ditto Pref. 5-4.

COALS: Amalgamated 27-8 Bengal 453/- Bhalgora 10/- Burrakur 21-6 Central India 7/- Equitable 41/- Katras Jherriah 32-2 Nazira 8-11 New Beerbhoom 19/- Raneegunge 16-9 South Karanpura 24-10 Talcher 4-14 Western Bengal 5-14.

JUTES: Anglo-India 302/- Auckland 272/- Bally 268/- Barnagore 307/- Belvedere 305/- Budge Budge 204/- Fort Glv 322/8 Exdiv Kanknarrah 267/- Exdiv National 28/8 Nuddea 88/- Presidency 6/14 Minings Burma Corp 3/3 Indian Copper 2/11 Karanpura Dev 33/4.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co 10/2 Indian Iron and Steel 26/3 Jessop and Co 18/10 Kumardhubi Eng 9/5 Steel Corp 22/1 Textile Machinery 8/-.

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Valley Cement 8/4 Alkali and Chemical 15/2 Bararee Coke 21/8 Bic 8/3 F and C Osler 9/13 Indian National Airways 8/3 Indian Wood Products 32/2 Ivan Jones 5/7 Jardine Henderson 168/- S Lot Martin Burn 15/- Walfort Transport 2/12 Indo Burma Petrol 55/- S Lot Bengal Paper 39/8 Star Paper 6/5 Titaghur Paper 42 4 Assam Saws 6/9 India Steamship 11/11.

SUGARS: Carew and Co 10/- Murree Brewery 10 4 Odd Lot.

TEAS: Banarhat 395/- Basmatia 28/4 Betjan 40 8 Bishnauth 48/- Small Odd Lot East India 21/4 Lackatoorah 10/12 Namburnadi 9/7 North Western Cachar 175/- Patakola 315/- Ct Singtom 6/2 Tezpore 26/-.

Chicago Grains Drift Lower

CHICAGO Aug. 9.

Grains drifted lower under the leadership of maize largely reflecting liquidation prior to the issuance of the government crop report after the close tomorrow which is expected to show a prospective maize output around 3,50,000,000 bushels. Mills purchased wheat on decline presumably in anticipation of increased flow of sales to the government agency.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

S. S. STEELKING

From New York:—84 drums coal tar dyes; 52 cases wrench sets; 200 drums lubricating oil; 163 boxes zinc strips. 4844 pcs copper ingot bars; 17738 ingot bars.

From New Orleans.—43 cases fortress corban black; 100 bales raw American Compressed; 685 drums lubricating oil; 2000 bales cotton, 600 bags corban black, 800 bags sola ash; 8511 bags electrolytic, 85 bdls black plate; 305 bags parrafin wax; 105 pcs steel beams.

From Hovetan Texas.—500 bags sulpher; 100 drums turbine oil; 3500 bags corban black, 2550 bags soda ash, 1120 bags suphar; 344 drums caustic soda; 26450 zinc; 8625 drums copper ingot bars; 1650 drums lubricating oil; 327 cases corban black; 301 bales compressed cotton; 7226 bales electrolytic copper ingot bars; 400 bags crude sulphar; 621 drums caustic soda flakes

S. S. HENREOCH

From Middleorough.—26634 bags sulphate of amonia; 787 coils cables 148 bdls steel lubing; 80 bdls wire

From Hong Kong:—111 casks dry aniline dyes; 579 white in glaze newsprint paper.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT.

S. S. BARSORA.

To Busrah:—24 bdle leather soles—S. Mitha; 15 boxes padlocks uni keys.—David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S. S. CITY OF DUNDEE.

To Liverpool:—343 bales cotton yellow kicking—E. Mawji and Co. Ltd.; 10 bales cotton gray long cloth—K Chellaram; 66 bags fembreek seed—D. Dholandas. 133 bags femgreek seed—E. Ramsingh.

To Antwerp:—242 bags metal recidues—Hindustan Products Co.

S. S. BHADRAVATI.

To Karachi:—6 cases thread buttons—S. Shantaram and Sons; 55 bales silicate of soda—M.N.A.H. Shariff; 100 bags glass bottles—National Bottle House; 70 boxes cotton waste—M. R. Khwaja; 57 cases tea black and 230 bags turmaric—H. A. J. Noor Mohmed and Sons; 100 bags epson salt—D. Mulji and Co.; 71 bags glass bottles—Bombay Glass Works Ltd; 29 bags glass bottles—All-India Bottle Supplying Co.; 100 cases papermint—M. Yusuf; 143 cases papermint—Parle Food Mfg. Co.; 34 cases art silk piecegoods Puri Bros.; 300 rounds jagore—K. Koowerji; 15 rolls handloom wooden carpets—M. Yusuf and Sons; 10 cases rubber baloons, 10 cases wooden coat saner—Siraz and Co.; 30 bdls 2nd predics—H. A. Osman; 255 bdls 2nd predics—A. Abdul Sakar; 20 bales cotton waste—Bombay Textile Waste Co. 27 cases stationary—The Indian Shipper and Co. 39 cases art silk piecegood—Haji N Ahmed H. Sharif; 15 cases art silk piecegood—T.S.A.S. and Co. 30 cases chutney—R. Behram and Bros.

S.S. TOSARI

To Singapore.—280 drums linseed oil—Bajaj Bros Ltd 21 bales cotton piecegoods—N Valiram.

S S SARANJAN

To Penang 15 bdls sandalwood—Shantilal and Co 20 bdls sandalwood P. Bhajanjilal 160 bags feneiseed oil, 22 bags metheseed India Overseas Export Co.

To Colombo 25 drums caster oil—Swastic Oil Mill Co 25 bags methiseed—K. V R. M. P Chetty

To Singapore 21 bales cotton piecegoods—N. Valiram. 25 bales chacks—P. J Abdulla.

S S. MUZAFFARI

To Jeddah.—15 61 18 bales cotton piecegoods—A. A Kadar

S S. LAMSTERKERK

To Aden 10 bales cotton piecegoods—C Gordhandas and Co.

S.S. DUMRA

To Karachi.—158 flooring composition The Oxychloride Flooring Prodt. Co

S.S. MOUNT ROGERS

To New York. 119 bags gum karaya S Damji Dharsi

BY AIR

To Karachi 10 bales pure silk—M. Pratapraj. 50 bakts sell leaves—M. A. Karim. 9 bales plastic hand bags—Popular Plaster. 92 bales art silk piecegoods—A. A. Sakoor, 25 bales art silk piecegoods—Y. Vallimohamed.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

"JANAKI" arrived from Cochin with 875 tons general cargo on August 10, Agent The Malabar Steam Ship Co.

"EMPIRE ROGER" arrived from Hong Kong in ballast on August 9, Agent Meckinnon Mackenzie and Co.

"SEAMAN A KNAPP" arrived from New Orleans with 9172 tons of wheat and flour on August 9, Agent Volkart Brother

"DUMRA" arrived from Basrah with 877 passengers on August 10, Agent Meckinnon Mackenzie and Co.

DEPARTURES

"PASHA" sailed for Bhavnagar with 875 tons general cargo on August 9.

"ALUDRA" sailed for Calcutta with general cargo on August 9.

"AZADI" sailed for Nawlaki with 606 tons general cargo on August 9.

"BRITISH COLONEL" sailed for Abadan in ballast on August 10.

"ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK" sailed for Okha with 4500 tons wheat on August 9.

GOVERNMENT CROP ESTIMATE COMES AS SURPRISE

Heavy Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 9. (UPA): Cotton dealers were dealt a stunning surprise in the size of the government crop estimate. The volume of sales was estimated at a minimum of 400,000 bales, most of which was taken on scale down limits by mill interests, spot firms and exporters.

The proximity of prices to the government loan rate and increasing expectations of any further declines would mean havy producer loan impoundings which offered the market sustained support after the first shock of large figures wore off.

BIG CARRY OVER

The official estimate of 15,169,000 bales was nearly 1,500,000 bales ahead of average expectations. Statisticians making a quick survey estimated a total supply, including the indicated crop, and a carryover at about 18,000,000 bales.

Deducting the estimated exports and domestic mill requirements of 12,000,000 bales, they envisioned 6000 a crop surplus next July of 6,000,000 bales or double the amount carried over into the present season.

While the crop obscured all other market news, bearishness among some traders increased following the report that Marshall Plan countries were eligible for cotton shipments and were reluctant to supply the U. S. Agency with detailed specifications of their third quarter requirements.

DROP IN PRICES

The market opened three to seven lower. Prior to the government report, prices hovered at the previous close and then broke sharply under recurring flurries of liquidation by discouraged longs plus siding against new crop ginnings. Prices eased 59 to 67 from the highs, but the declines were accomplished in order because of the trade support.

Urgent liquidation subsided when October nearly was quoted at 31 cents or within 23 points of the average government loan report. Prices closed with losses of 43 to 53 points. Few traders were inclined to express opinions pending further developments.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YYORK, Aug 9.

American Telephone & Telegraph	..152-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	..26-1/2
Anancond Copper Mining	..36-1/4
Chase National Bank	..34-5/8
Sinclair Oil	..27
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	..46-3/4
General Electric Co.	..38-7/8
General Motors	..64-1/4
Ingersol Rand	..68
International Nickel	..31
National City Bank of New York	..37-5/8

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd No B 1065

Gandhi Murder Trial

Story Of Madanlal's Exploits At Ahmednagar

BHOPATKAR'S OBJECTION TO HEARSAY EVIDENCE

'Dada Maharaj' On His Visit To Morarji's House In Godse Trial

RED FORT, AUGUST 10 (U.P.I.) : MR. L. B. BHOPATKAR, CHIEF DEFENCE COUNSEL, SUBMITTED AN APPLICATION TODAY DEMANDING THAT MR. ANGAD SINGH, REFERRED TO EARLIER BY PROF. J. C. JAIN, SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED BY THE COURT TO NARRATE WHAT WAS MANIFESTLY HEARSAY EVIDENCE AND ALSO PRAYING THAT THE DETERMINATION OF THE ADMISSIBILITY OR OTHERWISE OF SUCH EVIDENCE SHOULD NOT, IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE, BE DEFERRED TO THE STAGE OF THE ARGUMENT.

THE COURT HELD THAT CONSIDERATION OF THIS APPLICATION COULD BE TAKEN UP ONLY WHEN MR. ANGAD SINGH WAS PRODUCED IN THE COURT AS A WITNESS

Madanlal's Exploits

Mr. Bhopatkar in his appplication quoted various passages from the deposition of Prof. J. C. Jain referrnig to Mr. Angad Singh as having been present when he had talks with Madanlal in regard to Madanlal's exploits at Ahmednagar. The application further referred to Prof. Jain's talks with Angad Singh with regard to the plan as narrated by Madanlal to Prof. Jain.

Mr. Bhopatkar in his application contends: (1) that the synopsis of Mr. Angad Singh's deposition supplied by the Prosecution to the Defence contains this story and it seems that the Prosection intends to get Angad Singh narrate it in his deposition here in this Court; (2) if so, accused No. 7, Veer Savarkar, respectfully submits that it is inadmissible in evidence as it clearly offends against Section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act which states: "Oral evidence must, in all cases whatever be direct, that is to say, if it refer to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of witness who says he heard it". This provision render all indirect or hearsay evidence inadmissible in law.

Mr. Bhopatkar states that the story that Madanlal told Prof. Jain relating to the formation of party at Ahmednagar and collection of arms and ammunitions etc., is not admissible under any provision of the Indian Evidence Act.

Proceedings In Detail

RED FORT, August 10, (U.P.I.): When the Special Court resumed hearing of the Gandhi Murder Trial at the Red Fort this morning Messrs Mengle and Dange submitted two applications asking for the return of the money from the persons of accused Apte and Karkare when they were arrested from the Apollo Hotel Bombay.

Mr Atma Charan, the Judge, said that he would pass necessary orders after ascertaining from the Prosecution Counsel if they would be exhibited in the Court.

Thereafter examination-in-chief of Goswami Srikrishna Jiwanji Maharaj popularly known as Dada Maharaj, conducted by Mr. C. K. Daphtari, Chief Prosecution Counsel was resumed.

Witness deposed that on January 17 he went to Ahmedabad to oppose the satyagraha movement launched by the Harijans for their entry into the Swami Narayan Temple. He returned to Bombay on January 19.

Daphtari: When did you next see Apte and Godse?

Witness: Both Apte and Godse met me at Bombay on the morning of January 26 at my place and asked for a revolver which Apte had already referred to in his talks with me earlier. No definite reasons were given to me but Apte told me that I would see later as to what they would do with the revolver. As Apte used to talk a lot and did nothing, I lost all confidence in him and I refused to give him the revolver.

Further examined, witness said that it was about the month of July when he first met Apte at Poona. He said that his brother Dikshit Maharaj used to call him 'Dada' Maharaj Bhai' from which might have originated the name 'Dada'.

VISIT TO PANDHARPUR

Witness stated that he went to Pandharpur also to oppose the re-entry movement by the Harijans. He went to Noakhali to reconvert those Hindus who were forcibly converted to Islam during the atrocities there. On his return from there he addressed a meeting advising Hindus to be united and also to be strong to defend themselves against attacks by goondas.

Witness said that Apte and Godse accompanied him when he was taken round at Poona in order to be shown the flame-thrower.

Mr. Daphtari having finished examination of the witness, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Chief Defence Counsel, then cross-examined the witness.

Bhopatkar: Do you know what day was observed as Independence Day?

Witness: The Independence Day was observed on 15th August, 1947.

Bhopatkar: Do you recollect that you had come to Delhi before the Independence Day?

Witness: I do remember that I visited Delhi about 9th August, 1947, to attend the meeting of the All-India Hindu Convention that was being held in Delhi at that time.

MAHASABHA CONVENTION

The witness further deposed that the Convention was held in the Hindu Mahasabha Hall under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, and that the witness delivered the inaugural address. Witness was present in the first day's sitting of the Convention. The witness did not remember that at that time the Hindu Mahasabha had called a meeting of its Working Committee.

Bhopatkar: Is that one of the two occasions when you saw Savarkar in public meetings?

Witness: The first time I saw Savarkar was at the Delhi Convention.

Witness remembered that the annual session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was held at Marine Drive, Bombay, sometime in December, 1947 or in January, 1948

SUPPORT TO NEHRU GOVT.

Mr. Bhopatkar — Do you recollect that in that Parishad a resolution supporting the Nehru Government was passed?

Witness: I do not remember if any resolution supporting the Nehru Government was passed on that occasion. I did make a speech at that Parishad.

Mr. Bhopatkar: Did you in your speech support the Nehru Government?

Witness: In my speech that day I did not support the Nehru Government. Even today, I also do not support the Nehru Government. Nor I will support the Nehru Government in future unless this Government changes its present policy.

Mr. Bhopatkar: What is that you do not like in the Nehru Government?

Witness: What I do not like is the appeasement policy of the Nehru Government towards Pakistan.

The witness further stated that he was present when Mr. Savarkar delivered his presidential address in the Delhi Convention of the Mahasabha held on 9-8-1947. It was true that he advocated that the Hindus must be strong and self-sufficient. It was also true that the second point that Savarkar had emphasised was that with the advent of independence, all political parties should sink their differences and should strengthen their State and the Government. The witness was also present in the Hindi Parishad meeting held in the Marine Drive in Bombay and remembered that Savarkar emphasised almost the same points which he had said in the Hindu Mahasabha Delhi Convention.

UNDERTAKING TO MORARJI

Further cross-examined, the witness stated that as he had confidence in Apte, he did not enquire as to what was the policy of the Hindu Rashtra before accepting the invitation to perform the opening ceremony. Witness said that he knew Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay. He went to the house of Mr. Moraraji Desai and told him that he would not help any one whose intention was to attack Muslims in the Indian Union.

Mr. Bhopatkar: Why did you give this undertaking to Mr. Desai?

Witness: I heard that Mr. Desai was suspicious about my activities and also had some feelings against me. So I went to him to remove this misunderstanding. It was during the time of Janmastami in 1947.

Witness added that he did not tell Mr. Desai that he had asked Apte to kill Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, for by that time Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan had already left for Pakistan. He had also no talk with Mr. Desai about the blowing of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and the Pakistan-bound ammunition train.

Mr. Bhopatkar: Did you collect arms and ammunition besides what you got from Badge?

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS

Witness: Yes. I used to collect hand-grenades, detonators, country-made bombs, pistols and revolvers. I also tried to collect dynamites but I could not get them. These arms etc., I collected at Bombay and distributed to persons from various provinces also sometimes at cost price.

Witness said that his statement was recorded by the police on February 16 and by the Magistrate on February 25.

The witness further stated that no police accompanied him when he went to the Presidency Magistrate to give his statement and that the Magistrate did not obstruct when he said that his statement was too long.

The witness did not state before the Magistrate that he had told Apte that Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquatali Khan should be killed. He might have forgotten that point. But he had already stated that to the police.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Since 1942, the witness added, he became a member of the Congress and paid subscription four or five times. The last enrolment form of the Congress that he filled in was in 1946. He could not say if that membership was still continuing.

Answering next cross-examination by Mr. V. V. Oak, defence counsel for accused Nathuram Godse, the witness said that he was in Bombay from 24-1-1948 to 26-1-1948. He remembered that during that period a public meeting was held at the Mota Mandir in connection with an attack of Pakistan raiders in the Jaisalmeer State. The witness presided over that meeting, wherein speeches were delivered on the topic of the meeting.

RS. 55 CRORES STORY

Mr. Oak then asked the witness if he remembered that one of the speakers spoke against the payment of Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan by the India Government and stated that it was a treacherous act on the part of Gandhiji. The witness stated that he did not remember if any such reference was made in that meeting.

At this stage accused Nathuram Godse got up and said that in that meeting one of the speakers did say that the payment of Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan as a treacherous act on the part of Gandhiji.

Witness: I do not remember if I heard these words at the meeting.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Oak, the witness stated that the policy of Gandhiji was not the same as that of the Nehru Government

Mr. Oak: Could the policies of Gandhiji be described as Muslim appeasement policy?

Witness: Gandhiji was opposed to vivisection of India, whereas Pandit Nehru and his colleagues were in favour of the same Consequently, their policies were different. Mahatmaji, of course, favoured the Muslims more, which I did not approve.

Witness said that he had never seen Gandhiji in his boyhood when Gandhiji came to see his father.

Mr. V. V. Oak at this stage concluded his cross-examination.

REVOLVER OR MONEY?

Cross-examined next, Mr. Mengle, counsel for Apte, asked: Was any revolver given to Apte in exchange for the pistol given to you by Apte?

Witness: I had not given any revolver to Apte nor did Dikshitji Maharaj. No money either was given to him though I was morally bound to return the pistol, or to give him either the revolver or equivalent money.

Witness said that it was true that he told before the Magistrate that on January 26 Apte and Godse came to him and asked for the revolver or equivalent money. They, however, appeared to be more anxious for the revolver. Witness promised to give them either a revolver or money.

Mr. Mangle: Who introduced Apte to you?

Witness: It was Sjt. Mukund Malaviya, son of late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who told me that Apte desired to destroy the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Mengle: How did you find out the address of Apte when you went to Poona?

Witness: I enquired on the street about the residence of the Editor of "Agrani", Apte, and I met Apte at his residence.

At this stage, the court adjourned for lunch.

Replying to the cross-examination of Mr. Dange, Counsel for Karkare, Goswami Maharaj said that he had studied the Bhagvat Gita and also given religious discourses.

Witness further stated that he did not see Karkare before he met him at Pandharpur. Karkare then did not bring any introductory letter. He attended an identification parade at Bombay but there he did not identify Karkare.

Answering further cross-examination by Dange, the Witness said that the sale price of the station wagon that Apte was to buy from him was fixed at Rs. 8,000. Apte had reained the station wagon with him for about a month and a half or so. The witness did not charge any rent from Apte for this period. The witness did not report to the police about the accident that had occurred when he was going towards the Hyderabad border, but when he reached Indarpur some enquiry was made by the Indarpur police.

The witness was greatly interested in the Hindu refugee work. He did not know that Karkare was also interested in the refugee work. He was also not aware that Karkare had been to Noakhali when he visited that place.

AGAINST TEMPLE ENTRY.

Being asked to explain what he understood from the word "Satyagraha", the witness said if he went on to give the full meaning of the word, it would take about two hours for him to explain. But, in short, the word Satyagraha meant "Passive Resistance". The actual Sanscrit words uttered by the witness while explaining "Satyagraha", were "Nishkriya Pratikar".

The witness further said that he had been and was still against the entry of Harijans into the temples.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Dange, the witness said that a Valmini Mandir at New Delhi, Bhangi Colony, was open to Harijans. He knew that one Sane Guruji was observing a past unto death supporting Harijans' demand of entry into the temple at Pandharpur to oppose this demand of the Harijans.

Mr. Dange: Did you read it in the papers that Mahatma Gandhi had blessed Sane Guruji?

Winess: No. I did not read it in the papers.

Witness further said that he knew that one Vishwas Rao Davre had filed a criminal case against Sane Guruji for attempting to commit suicide at the temple.

Cross-examining next, Mr. Banerjee asked: Is it very offensive to Hindu sentiment to quote Quoran within the precincts of a temple?

Witness: My brotner himself quotes Quoran.

Court: He told you at the very beginning that he is a very modern Hindu. (Laughter).

Witness further said that Apte might have told him that he had staged a demonstration in Gandhiji's prayer-ground in 1946, but he did not remember them.

Banerjee: According to Hindu concepts, there is no such body as 'Satan'?

RECONVERSION AT NOAKHALI

Replying to cross-examination of Mr. Inamdar, Counsel for Gopal Godse and Dr. Parchure, witness said that he went to Noakhali in 1946 after the Dewali, when he visited Noakhali Town and also some places in the district, he said, roughly he reconverted about four thousand converted Hindus.

Mr. Inamdar: Your visit, did you notice any discontentment against Suhrawardy and his Government?

Court: What you want to prove by references to Suhrawardy?

Mr. Inamdar: I want to prove the association of the deceased (Mahatma Gandhi) with Suhrawardy?

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MASSACRES

Nathuram Godse at this stage got up and said that he wanted this witness to say that there has been discontentment against Suhrawardy and also that Suhrawardy was responsible for the Noakhali massacre. Godse further said that inspite of this discontentment, Mahatma Gandhi supported Suhrawardy and should be held equally responsible for the Noakhali massacre.

Mr. Inamdar: Repeating his question, did you see with your own eyes any discontent against Suhrawardy Government?

Witness: I did not see any demonstration but many people complained against the Suhrawardy Government. There was also no possibility of any such demonstration. He, however, found the Hindus very much terrorised.

No other defence counsel cross-examined the witness.

The cross-examination of the witness being over, Mr. Daphtari, Chief Prosecution Counsel, re-examined the witness.

Replying to Mr. Daphtari, the witness said that during the identification parade in Bombay he was asked to identify those whom he knew. He thought that he was to identify those persons whom he knew by name. At that time he did not know Karkare by name. Therefore, he did not identify him.

GODSE'S INSURANCE POLICIES

The next prosecution witness of the day was Mr. Shridhar Narain Vaidya, Deputy Actuary of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Bombay. Witness stated that Nathuram Godse was insured under two policies for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. The two original policies were produced.

The witness stated that Nathuram effected nomination on the back of the first policy in favour of Mrs. Sindhutai Gopal Godse on January 14, 1948. On 13th January 1948, Nathuram effected nomination on the back of the second policy in favour of Mrs. Champutai Narayan Apte. oth these nominations were registered on 17th January 1948. These policies were then returned to Poona office for delivery but they came back to the head office as the Poona office could not deliver them to the assured person. The policies thereafter remaining with the head office.

Replying to Mr. V. V. Oak, Counsel for Nathuram Godse, witness said that the two nominations of the policies had not been made by the assured person before him.

No other defence counsel examined the witness.

The Court then adjourned till 10-00 a.m. tomorrow.

"Sarvodya" To Popularise Gandhiji's Ideology

.. ..(From Our Correspondent).....

KALYAN, Aug. 10

A new concern under the name of the "Sarvodaya Ltd." has been started at Ambernath with a capital of Rs. 50,000/-. The aims and objects of this new concern is to publish literature pertaining to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and also to publish newspapers through which Gandhiji's ideals may be propagated. This concern will maintain a printing press for the purpose. To begin with a new Weekly newspaper called "SARVODAYA" will be started on the 15th August 1948 from Ambernath.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10, (U. P. I.): The West Bengal Government have prohibited the publication, sale or distribution of July 11, 1948 issue of the daily "Alman", a Urdu newspaper of Karachi, for publishing reports relating to Hyderpad and Kashmir are likely to endanger the communal harmony and safety and stability of the province of West Bengal.

ELECTRICITY BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Government Asked To Learn From Mysore State's Example

RAPID NATIONALISATION URGED

NEW DELHI, AUG. 10. (A.P.I): THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT TODAY CONTINUED CONSIDERATION OF MR. N. V. GADGIL'S BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE NATIONALISATION OF THE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY.

Mr. K. Santanam, supporting the Bill, said that from the point of view of future development of the country the Bill was of great importance. He said that the Bill rightly suggested that Government's resources would not be spent in acquiring old concerns in the industry. The whole country was a virgin field as far as development of electricity was concerned and Government would do well in establishing new concerns.

Mr. H. V. Kamath supported the Bill, but said that if the present arrangement for the management of the industry in a province like Madras was working satisfactorily, then there was no need to disturb it for the present by the setting up of Provincial Boards. Nationalisation was good only if the Government was strong and capable of running industries efficiently.

INCOMETAX PROVISION OPPOSED

Mr. Shiban Lal Saksena said that the Bill should seek to bring under State-ownership even older concerns. It was wrong to say that the Government did not have enough money to buy them over. It could easily take them over and make some arrangement for the payment of compensation by degrees. The Central Government should have kept more authority for itself than was provided in the Bill, and provision should also have been made for giving financial aid to Provinces whose resources were strained. He felt that the penalty clause in the Bill was too lenient. He opposed the suggestion that the industry should be subject to income-tax.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said that a Bill of this nature was essentially a compromise. If he had agreed to a compromise with the vested interests, it was because it was necessary in the best interests of the country under existing conditions. He said that the limitations of the Bill were obvious. It was not a measure which meant complete nationalisation.

MYSORE'S EXAMPLE

Mr. S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao referred to the progress in Mysore State under State management and said that Mysore today produced 93,000 horse power compared to 10,000 H.P. produced in 1902. When the Mahatma Gandhi Jog Works were completely developed, Mysore would be able to meet not only the needs of the State, but also the neighbouring districts of Madras and Bombay. Nearly one-tenth of the income of the State—more than one crore rupees—was derived from the Electricity Department and the industrial progress of Mysore was mainly due to the progressive policy that the Mysore Government had followed in the complete nationalisation of production and distribution of electricity in the State. Electricity was being supplied to agriculturists in Mysore at half anna per unit. (Cheers).

It was the declared policy of the Indian National Congress that all public utility concerns, especially the production of power, should be run by Government. "We need not go to England or any other country to get an example", said Mr. Rao. "Here is Mysore State which has followed this policy successfully".

He hoped that the Bill before the House would be a step towards the complete nationalisation of the production of electricity. It was only from that viewpoint that he supported the Bill, which was admittedly a compromise between complete nationalisation and private enterprise

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain welcomed the measure and expressed the hope that this would lead to rapid nationalisation of the generation and distribution of electricity.

The House then proceeded to consider amendments.

Discussion of the amendments had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

Amnesty For 4,000— But Not For Politicals

MADRAS, Aug. 10 (AP1)—The Madras Government have decided to release about 4,000 prisoners on the occasion of the Independence day celebration on August 15. There are at present 21 000 prisoners altogether in various jails in the Province.

It is stated the Independence Day release will not include any political prisoners

SUBSTITUTE FOR PANAMA CANAL

U. S. Plans To Build "Big Ditch" Through Columbia

WASHINGTON Aug. 10 (UPA): The United States is going to find out what would it cost to build a "big ditch" through Columbia as a substitute for bomb-vulnerable Panama Canal

The State Department announced today that starting October, United States and Columbian engineers will make an air, land and river survey of a proposed Columbian canal route. The survey will take about five or six weeks and will enable the United States to compare the construction cost of a Columbian canal with that of other possible canal routes and possible channels through Mexico and Nicaragua that had been under discussion for years.

The State Department announcement prompted speculation that the United States might be using the survey as a lever to influence Panama to change her mind about giving this country military bases in Panama. Panama gave the United States the use of 134 war-time bases, but last winter refused Washington's request for permission to continue to use 14 of them.

Defence authorities contend that Panama Cannal because of its locks could be blocked for years by one atom bomb explosion.

Canal authorities estimate that it would cost £ 2,400 000 000 to convert it into a "sea level" channel. While admitting this would be cheaper than building another canal, the Congressional Investigating Committee predicted months ago that Congress would never pour huge sums of money into Panama Canal improvements as long as Panama refuses to give the United States defence bases.

Anti-Hindi Campaign In Madras

MADRAS, August 10 (A.P.I.):- Anti-Hindi movement was started off in the city today with a batch of "Dravida Kzagagam"—(Tamil Federation) volunteers picketing a school in Mint Street where Hindi is being imparted as part of the regular curriculum.

The picketers also raised anti-Hindi slogans.

There was however no untoward incident and the picketing which lasted until the school opened for work was reported to have been peaceful. No arrests were made and the picketers dispersed shortly after raising slogans against the study of Hindi.

Police pickets have now been deputed to take their posts before the school to offset any possible clashes.

MADRAS, Aug. 10. (U P I.): Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Madras Premier, has issued an appeal to all able bodied men in the Province to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the great demand for technical services in the Army, Navy and Air Force of the country, and offer themselves in large numbers for recruitment.

Privy Purse Not Subject To Revision And Income-Tax

SARDAR'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS: LIGHT ON INDIA'S SILVER DEALS

NEW, DELHI, August 10 (API)— Sardar Vallabhahai Patel, Minister of States, said in the Indian Parliament today in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that the Privy Purse amounts of Rulers whose States had been merged were not subject to revision and would be a charge on the revenues of the United State. So far as States merged in Provinces were concerned, the Privy Purse was a charge on the Provincial revenues.

NO INCOME TAX

The statement on Privy Purse amounts shows that the Maharaja of Gwalior receives the largest amount Rs. 25 lakhs.

In answar to Mr. Khurshed Lal, Sardar Patel said that the Privy Purse was not subject to income-tax.

Babu Ramnarain Singh: Were the wishes of the people consulted in making all these arrangements?

Sardar Patel: Yes, generally (laughter).

Babu Ramnarain Singh: In what way?.

Sardar Patel: In the usual way. (more laughter).

VITAL STATISTICS

Sardar Patel said in reply to Mr. Biswanath Das that on the basis of the average annual excess of births over deaths, the estimated population for 1947 for the Indian Union was 331.7 million. Applying the sex ratio disclosed by the 1941 census, i.e., 935 females per 1,000 males, this would show 171.4 million males and 160.3 million females.

The population for 1948 would be of the order of 337 million.

Sardar Patel said in reply to Mr Lakhsminarain Sahu that two States of Seraikella and Kharsawan were geographically so situated as to make it administratively necessary that they should be handed over to the Government of Bihar.

Mr. Sahu: Have the two States been permanently handed over to Bihar and merged in it?

Sardar Patel: In this transitory world nothing is permanent.

SILVER STOCK AND SALES

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister, said in reply to Biswanath Das that the Government of India's silver stock just before the war was 185 million fine ounces, which was held partly in London and partly in India. The quantity physically transfered from India to London during the course of the war amounted to 63 million fine ounces, of which 12 million ounces were despetched in draw. It was a fact that the silver so transferred was put to sale in Britain. The total quantity sold to His Majesty's Government amounted to about 152 million fine ounces at international rates varying between seventeen and three quarter pence and twentythree and half pence per standard ounces, the total sale price being Rs. 21.4 crores equal to £ 16.1 million. In the financial years 1941-42 the sales amounted to 34.8 and 2.5 million fine ounces respectively at prices varying between 22 pence and 23 and half pence per standard ounce. The silver had been sold once and for all and there could no question of repatriation. India's loss in these transactions was over Rs. 5.5 crores.

MUTT AND JEFF—And Jeff Don't Work For "MGM" Either — By BUD FISHER

THAT'S MY BOY, CICERO! HE BELONGS TO THE BOY SCOUTS—
I WAS A BOY SCOUT ONCE!
YOU WAS A BOY SCOUT?
YEH! I WAS A BOY SCOUT UP TO THE AGE OF SIXTEEN!
THEN DID YOU BECOME A SCOUT MASTER?
NO, THEN I BECAME A GIRL SCOUT!
STILL AM!
?
Fisher

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